

THE *Soybean Digest*



A Bean Field Along Road to Convention (See page 15)

Official Publication
AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

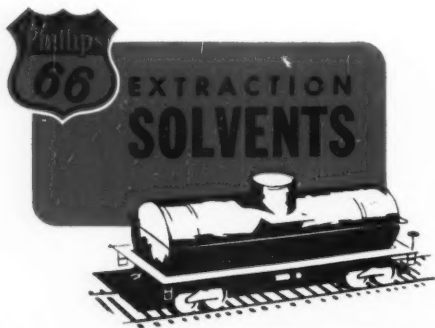
VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 10

AUGUST • 1950

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THE Soybean Digest

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AUGUST, 1950



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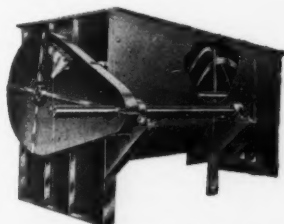
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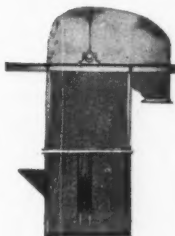
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EDITOR'S DESK

SPECULATION HURTS SOY INDUSTRY!

Peculiarly important in times of war because of their oil and protein contents, soybeans have been, during recent weeks, the victim of speculative activity totally unjustified and decidedly harmful. That speculation seems destined to bring on the futures markets controls which good judgment on the part of the trade would have made unnecessary.

July 1 stocks of soybeans in the nation amounted to 45 million bushels, according to BAE figures issued this week. Yet in the frenzied trading in soybeans from June 25 to July 25 a total of 367 million bushels of soybeans were traded! Total 1949 crop was only 220 million bushels! Such trading made hedging activities as a legitimate business venture an utter impossibility.

Even more important, the nation has been given a totally incorrect impression of the price the farmer received for his 1949 crop soybeans.

Little does the consumer realize that nearly the entire crop of soybeans was out of growers hands, that very few soybean buyers benefitted by the high July cash price, and that the processor of the soybean crop could not begin to buy soybeans at those prices and sell the meal and oil at the going rate!

The soybean industry is being blamed for high food prices. A CEA investigation has been conducted. We are the bad boys of the grain trades! But legitimate operators have had practically no part in the fiasco. Perhaps we do need more rigid controls—but let's have them imposed by the futures markets themselves rather than the government.

PROVIDE SOYBEAN STORAGE -- OR ELSE!

Producers of other commodities, especially wheat, are encountering marketing difficulties. CCC grain is being called in—taking railroad cars that would be otherwise available for grain shipments on new crop. Defense shipments on war materials bound for Korea are taking large numbers of cars. The industrial spurt requires large numbers.

It all adds up to this—soybean producers who rely on rail transportation, together with soybean buyers located on rail lines, should make preparations now for one of two things: (1) Assured supplies of boxcars or hopper cars when the soybean harvest is on; or (2) sufficient storage to care for the crop as it moves from the field.

Item (1) is a practical impossibility. That leaves the only choice that of providing storage, either (a) on the farm, or (b) at country assembly point. Without storage much of the crop is going to have no place to go, will sell at heavy sacrifices or be piled on the ground.

Soybean processing plants can handle the crop only so fast. Their car dumps and truck hoists can empty carriers only as fast as elevators and conveyors can handle the beans. There will apparently be 50 million bushels more soybeans than ever before handled. That is an increase of over 20 percent. Industry facilities can not handle nor store that quantity.

Every soybean grower will be wise if he will provide storage, either on the farm or at local point, for at least

one-half his 1950 crop. Without such a move chaos will reign come harvest season. Studies of price trends over a period of years show price gains far in excess of the cost of storage. CCC loans for soybean storage building are available again this year—the time to take advantage of them is NOW.

A SUPPORT PRICE ON SOYBEANS?

Last winter it was announced by the Production and Marketing Administration that there would be a support price on 1950 crop soybeans. Officers of the American Soybean Association met with the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff in January, requested that there be no acreage allotments on soybeans this year. Soon afterward it was announced that there would be supports, no controls. Basis of support was to be announced about Mar. 1.

Each month since that date we have predicted that the support price announcement would be forthcoming shortly. It has never come. Farming plans were drawn—small grains were planted—soybeans were planted—still no announcement. Now the crop is on the way toward maturity, still there is no support price announcement.

In the meantime, circumstances have changed. Soybean acreage was increased over 20 percent. Korean fighting began. Prices moved upward, both on cash beans and on the futures market. Current prices are well above support levels which had been contemplated. An announcement at the proposed support level now would probably depress prices.

It is our guess, then, that there will be no support price announcement on 1950 crop soybeans unless the price falls to \$2.00 or less during the harvest period. Based on today's meal and oil values this seems unlikely. Should prices slide too low during harvest the administration would seem to be committed to immediately put into effect a support price at which it would make loans and purchase agreements. Frankly, there is little logic in making an announcement, now that the season has gone this far, unless supports become necessary. We hope they will not be. Soybeans have never cost Uncle Sam a nickel—this is not the year to start.

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATION!

It's convention time again.

In these fast-paced and fast-changing times the race is all to the man who keeps up with the trends.

That is what conventions are for—to keep you abreast with developments as they affect you and your industry.

Not since the war have there been so many ifs in the picture as there are today. Never has it been more important that you attend the convention. The Korean war is bound to have a big impact on you. It will change your business outlook—nobody can say to what extent. And the largest prospective soybean crop in U. S. history poses special problems!

Your program committee is bringing to the convention some of the nation's best posted men in the soybean field. They will come prepared to discuss with you the problems confronting the industry and to help you map a program for the coming year. (See convention program on pages 13-15).

Your attendance this year is a MUST!

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ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

Cleaner Beans, Storage Needed in Delta

Two steps must be taken by producers in the Missouri-Arkansas-Tennessee Delta if they are to realize the best prices for their 1950 crop soybeans. They are:

1—Send clean soybeans to market.

2—Provide enough storage so they can hold soybeans off the market and prevent market gluts and low prices.

This was what producers and grain handlers were told in a series of meetings held in the Delta Aug. 7-11.

The meetings were sponsored by the American Soybean Association. Speakers included Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association; and Paul C. Hughes, field service director for the Association.

Strayer went direct to the meetings from Washington, D. C., where he had spent a week in an effort to learn what the effect of the changing world trend might be on the outlook for soybeans. His talks were given in the light of what he had learned in Washington, D. C.

Soybean grading demonstrations were given by R. L. Taylor, grain inspection supervisor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo. Taylor pointed out the necessity of buying and selling soybeans on the basis of federal grades if an orderly market is to be maintained for soybeans in the Delta.

Delta soybean acreage has increased greatly this year, and storage facilities are far from adequate to take care of the crop if it is all rushed to market at one time. Producers in the area will have to take some very low prices and may not be able to make delivery of their beans if they do not provide some storage themselves, they were told.

Market experts, exporters, commission men and soybean processors were present and took part in the discussions. Meetings were held in pairs, with noon luncheons for soybean buyers and evening meetings for producers.

The Association representatives thoroughly acquainted the men present with the educational and promotional program of the Association, and the efforts the Association is making to protect and expand soybean markets.

Meetings were held at Sikeston and Kennett, Mo.; Blytheville and Stuttgart, Ark.; and Dyersburg, Tenn.

Local chairmen were: Tom Baker, Trailback Plantation, Essex, Mo.; Wilburn N. Davidson, Kennett Grain & Seed Co., Kennett, Mo.; Ed Tillman, Missouri Soybean Co., Caruthersville, Mo.; Harold Ohlendorf, president Mississippi County Farm Bureau, Osceola, Ark.; Milton Magee, Magee Grain Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.; and Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

Compromise on Export Rate

The 19½¢-per-cwt export rate on soybeans shipped from the Missouri-Arkansas-Tennessee Delta to New Orleans will not be rescinded. But it will be increased to 25¢, and from Memphis to 21¢.

These are the recommendations of the committee of executives of the Southwestern Freight Bureau following a hearing July 26. Public announcement was made by J. L. Cook, general traffic manager of St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines July 28.

The recommendations: "Increase the 19½¢ rate to 25¢. Increase rate from Memphis from 19½¢ to 21¢. Cancel rates from origins beyond the 19½¢ territory which are lower than 28½¢. East side lines to be requested to increase the present rate of 19½¢ from Memphis and Helena to 21¢; also to increase rate from origins north of Memphis to the Cairo basis of 25¢ where now lower. The new rates are to apply on the same commodities as the present rates."

The traffic committee of the Freight Bureau had served notice June 14 that it had approved cancellation of the 19½¢-per-cwt. rate which would cost soybean producers in the area about 10¢ per hundred pounds.

Representatives of the American Soybean Association and other groups and individuals appeared at the July 26 hearing before the committee of executives to protest the rate change.

C. C. Dehne, Sr., traffic manager, Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart,

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Ark., made the presentation against the rate change.

Among those who made statements opposing the change were: George M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa; Ed Tillman, Missouri Soybean Co., Caruthersville, Mo.; R. C. Davis, secretary, R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co., Charleston, Mo.; Wilburn L. Davidson, Kennett Grain & Seed Co., Kennett, Mo.; Ronnie F. Greenwell, executive vice president, Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Portageville, Mo.

H. C. Knappenberger, vice president, Mississippi County Farm Bureau, Blytheville, Ark.; J. N. Smotherman, chairman soybean committee, Mississippi County Farm Bureau, Blytheville, Ark.; Louis A. Schwartz, New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau, New Orleans, La.; O. C. Olsen, Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.; and Jake Hartz, Jr., vice president, American Soybean Association, Stuttgart, Ark.

Present and on record as disapproving the cancellation were W. F. Wright, district director, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, Harrisburg, Ark.; H. I. Cohn, Valley Farms Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Dixon Jordan, vice president Standard Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn., and others.

GROWERS

Another Way to Stop Burs

Last month we reported on these pages that Clayton Holder, New Liberty, Ark., whipped a bad case of cocklebur in his soybean field last year by topping the burs with a corn knife.

Now L. S. Stoner, Holly Bluff, Miss., producer and former ASA di-

Result of Poor Combining



Here is what happens when you do a poor job of combining. These soybeans sprouted in a Mississippi County, Ark., field that was combined late last September. County Agent Keith Bilbrey, Blytheville, gathered these 396 young bean stalks from an area of 9 square feet. Total loss estimated on the field was 14 bushels per acre! It pays to have your combine in shape before you go into the field.

rector, passes on his method of getting rid of cockleburs.

Stoner reports that he saved a crop of soybeans that were overrun with burs by using a stalk cutter to cut both beans and bur bushes into short lengths. After they had dried out he used a Hume reel to pick up the soybeans for combining.

Last year Stoner had a field of soybeans taken by cockleburs. He sent his combine into the field when the soybeans were in the dough stage with the idea of clipping the cockleburs off just above the soybeans. But the burs were too large to go through the machine.

Rather than have such a large cocklebur crop mature he used a stalk cutter to cut both beans and burs into lengths that could be plowed under. But a few days later he noted that the soybeans after being cut had dried out and looked fully matured. So he used a Hume reel to pick up the crop. He not only saved his soybean crop but killed the cockleburs before they had a chance to mature.

Stoner reports that the only thing wrong with the beans was that they were low in test weight.

S-100 Adapted to Arkansas

S-100 is the only early variety adapted to Arkansas, say the state's agronomists. It should be used only for a part of the crop to extend the harvest period and for special rotations where early maturity is desired.

Adapted all over the state are the early midseason varieties Ogden and Arksoy and their numerous selections. Ogden is slightly superior to Arksoy in seed yield and oil content.

The late midseason varieties Volstate and Roanoke are adapted in the southern part of the state. They produce high yields and oil content most years, though late summer drought may reduce yields. The Tanner variety is a good yielder in the rice area.

None of the late varieties are well adapted to Arkansas. They are low-

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AUGUST, 1950

er in yield and oil content than the best midseason varieties.

See Soybean Research in Arkansas, 1936-48, Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin 490, by C. Roy Adair, C. K. McClelland and E. M. Cralley, Fayetteville, Ark.

Soybeans in Rice Rotation

Returns to the Arkansas rice farmer are apt to be higher with a rice-soybean rotation system than with any of five other systems used, based on 1947 price relationships, results of a study in that state show.

The report, issued by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Fayetteville, is called "Comparison of Farming Systems for Small Rice Farms in Arkansas."

Alternative rotation systems appraised in the report in addition to that of rice and soybeans were rice-oats-lespedeza; rice-oats-lespedeza-soybeans; rice-oats, lespedeza-beef cattle; and rice and lespedeza. Since the difference in return from the different rotations is not great, the individual farmer is advised to select the supplemental crops that prove best adapted to his land.

The study was made in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Ag-

riculture and was financed in part with Research and Marketing Act funds.

The report further shows that yields are apt to be reduced if rice is grown each year on 50 percent or more of a farmer's cropland. On the other hand, with only a third or less of the cropland in rice each year—and with good soil management—yields usually can be maintained or increased.

Iowa Contest Closes Aug. 31

Closing date for entrance in the 1950 Iowa Master Soybean Growers' Contest is Aug. 31, Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Association, Ames, has announced.

The Association is sole sponsor of the state contest this year. Sponsoring of local contests by local organizations is encouraged as in the past.

The name and address of each entrant together with a \$1 entry fee must be forwarded to the Association at Ames on or before Aug. 31.

Yields are to be calculated from 2 acres or more. Harvest must be completed and a report submitted by Dec. 15.

Hold Indiana Soybean Day

Annual Indiana Soybean Day will be Tuesday, Sept. 12, at Chautauqua Grounds, 2 miles north of Remington.

The featured speaker will be Wheeler McMillan, editor of The Farm Journal and president of the American Chemurgic Council. He is an outstanding speaker and an authority on the field of using agricultural products in the industrial field.

During the morning members of the agronomy department of Purdue University will be in charge of inspection tours of the plots.

Comparisons have been made in time of planting from May 15 through June 15. Row plantings versus drilling will also be observed.

Various varieties will be seen. These range from the earliest varieties such as Adams and Mandarin to late varieties such as Wabash. Both rates of fertilizers and kinds of fertilizers have been tried this year.

An additional experiment will include the application of manganese sulphate and also an application of Es-Min-El to see the effect of one or more minor elements.

New Defoliant Announced

A new soybean defoliant that permits earlier, drier harvests with larger yields of soybeans and lower harvesting costs is available for the first time this season, it is announced by Shell Chemical Corp.

Now on the market as "Shell Early Frost," the new product was developed by Shell in cooperation with H. I. Cohn of Valley Farms, Carrollton, Ill.

The new spray duplicates the effect of an early frost. It dries up weeds and grasses that ordinarily go into combines and seriously hamper harvesting operations. Also, "Shell Early Frost" can be used at the best time for harvest. If harvesting is delayed until weeds dry naturally, sharp losses in yields of soybeans often occur, and market prices are lower than earlier in the season.

The effectiveness of the product was shown in field tests last fall on 800 acres of soybeans at Valley Farms and other farms nearby. Four days after being sprayed, soybeans had begun to drop their leaves and were dried until moisture content was under 14 percent. Grasses had dried enough to be no problem in combining. Weeds—mostly cocklebur, ragweed, pigweed, horseweed, bindweed, corn cockle, and shoe-string—were so dried and brittle that stems went through combines without slowing the operation.

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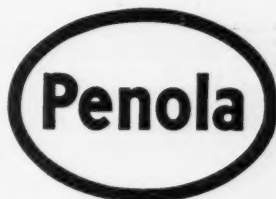
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30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

American Soybean Association

AUG. 28, 29, 30 AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

PROGRAM

(Tentative and subject to change).

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27

Leland Hotel

3:00 p. m.

Board of directors meeting.

4:30 p. m.

Committee meetings.

6:30 p. m.

Registration desk open. hotel lobby.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28

Illinois State Armory

8:30 a. m.

Registration desk open.

9:30 a. m.*John Evans, presiding*
President American Soybean Association, Montevideo, Minn.

Song session. Wendell C. Kennedy, assistant director professional and

public relations, Illinois Education Association, Springfield, Ill.

Welcome, Ray Yung, director of agriculture, State of Illinois, Springfield.

"Use of Chemicals in Weeding and Harvest Drying of Soybeans," Dr. Ralph E. Carlyle, agronomist, Monsanto Chemical Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

"Preventing Losses in Soybean Harvesting Methods," Jay Porterfield, department of agricultural engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Storage of Soybeans," Leo E. Holman, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"What Determines Soybean Prices?" Dr. G. L. Jordan, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"Recent Progress in Soybean Research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," Dr. Reid T. Milner, director Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Illinois State Armory

1:30 p. m.*Leroy Pike, presiding*
Director American Soybean Association, Pontiac, Ill.

Wendell Kennedy at the Hammond organ.

"Gelling Properties of a Water Extract of Trichloroethylene-Extracted Soybean Oil Meal," Dr. L. K. Arnold, department of engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Soybean Improvement Program," Dr. Martin G. Weiss, principal agronomist, division of forage crops and diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

"Field Program of the American Soybean Association," Paul C. Hughes, field service director American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

"What Makes Soybeans Mature?"
Speaker to be announced.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29

Illinois State Armory

9:30 a. m.

Wendell Kennedy at the Hammond organ, and songs.

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

10:30 a. m.*Ersel Walley, presiding*
Past president American Soybean Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Research Affecting the Feeding of Soybean Oil Meal," speaker to be announced.

"Domestic Oils in Margarine Production," Robert G. Spears, Jelke Good Luck products division, Lever Brothers Co., New York, N. Y.

"American Agricultural Commodities in World Trade," Fred J. Rositer, associate director Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Illinois State Armory

1:30 p. m.*Howard Roach, presiding*
Past president American Soybean Association, Plainfield, Iowa.

Wendell Kennedy at the Hammond organ, and songs.



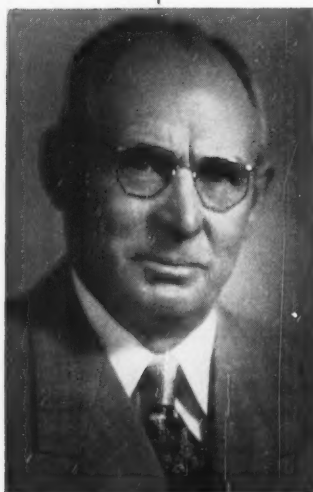
A visit to home of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield will be included in the ladies' tour. Men will want to visit it too.

--A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT--

NOW TO SPRINGFIELD

1948 Memphis. 1949 Minneapolis. 1950 Springfield.

**After Six Years Back to Illinois---the Core
of the Soybean Industry**



JOHN W. EVANS

There will be Information Exchange, Good Talks, Sound Discussions and a chance to get acquainted with the leaders of soybean activities. Enjoy the sociability and visit historical places.

There are new questions continually coming into the Soybean picture about which your Directors need the counsel of the membership. Your presence will help us greatly. To accomplish the most for the Industry we need your active support. Convictions and not just opinions establish policies.

The programs will reflect many things upon which the officers hope to focus your attention. Production, Research, Utilization, Foreign Trade, Technical developments all provide expanding subjects of interest to soybean producers.

We have made Progress the past year. You want to know about it. Your President would like to shake hands with every member of the American Soybean Association. Come to Springfield for our 30th Annual Convention so we can get acquainted. The dates: Aug. 28-29-30.

Montevideo, Minn.
Aug. 1, 1950

John W. Evans, President
American Soybean Association

"The 1950 Governmental Soybean Price Support Program," speaker to be announced.

"Influence of New Developments in Protein Feeding on the Market for Soybean Oil Meal," C. H. Hendrix, president feed and soy division, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton, Iowa.

"Use of Soy Flour in Germany," R. G. Brierley, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

"Modern" Soybean, the Key to

"Modern" Margarine," J. P. Whitehurst, Miami Margarine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Ladies' tour to Lincoln home, Lincoln tomb, New Salem State Park with luncheon at Wagon Wheel Inn, and Pillsbury, Inc., premix plant.

Elks Club

7:00 p. m.

Annual convention banquet. Dr. W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois, Urbana, toastmaster.

The Shamrock Four Male Quartet. Presentation of honorary life memberships.

"American Farmers and the Future of the Free World," U. S. Senator Scott Lucas, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30

Illinois State Armory

9:30 a. m. G. G. McIlroy, presiding

Past President American Soybean Association, Irwin, Ohio.

"Soybeans and the Country Elevator," Lawrence Farlow, secretary Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.

"Promoting Your Product," R. C.

Pollock, National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill.

"A Challenge—What Will You Do About It?" A. L. Ward, director educational service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, Tex.

"Effect of 1949 Grading Standards on Soybean Marketing," H. P. English, grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Chicago, Ill.

Leland Hotel

12:00 noon

Luncheon for soybean buyers co-operating in the Educational and Promotional Program of the American Soybean Association.

Illinois State Armory

1:30 p. m. J. C. G. Simcox, presiding
Director American Soybean Association, Assumption, Ill.

"Why a Futures Market on Soybeans and Soybean Oil," J. O. McClintock, executive vice president, Chicago Board of Trade.

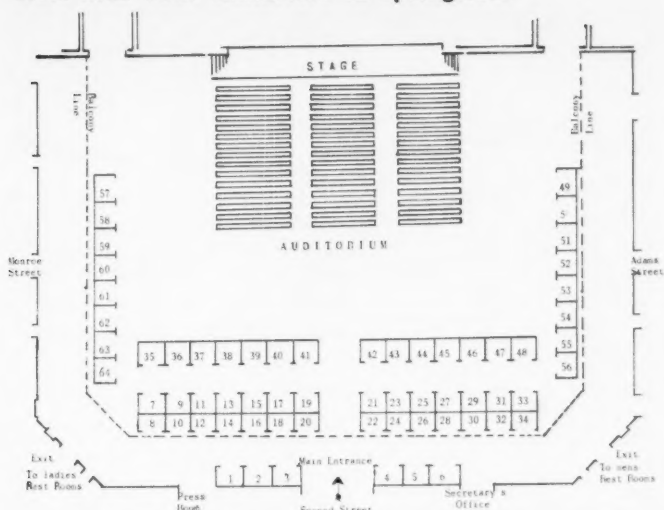
"Agriculture and World Peace," speaker to be announced.

"The Soybean Buyer and the 1950 Price Support Program," speaker to be announced.

Circle the dates Aug. 28, 29 and 30 on your calendar.



Visit with Your Exhibitors in Springfield



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- 25—Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo.

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- 28—Cypress Land Farms, St. Louis, Mo.
- 29, 31—Helm Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 30—Shell Chemical Corp., New York City, N. Y.
- 33—Sparkler Manufacturing Co., Mundelein, Ill.
- 35, 36—Penola, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
- 39—J. C. Kintz Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 40—Tillotson Construction Co., Omaha, Nebr.
- 41—R. R. Howell Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
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* * *

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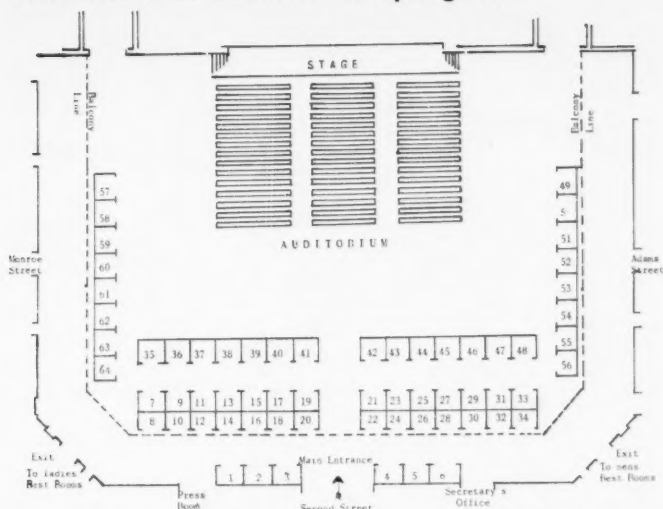
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How a Soybean Oil Miller *Can CONTROL* His Operations and Profits

A soybean oil miller can't control the price of soybeans, oil or meal, but he can control his operations and profits by the use of multiple-purpose extraction equipment. Multiple-purpose extraction equipment permits the oil miller to operate on any of a number of oleaginous materials — not just one alone. *Unlike the operator of a single-purpose extraction plant, he is never placed in a vulnerable position by unfavorable market conditions which can quickly eliminate his profits.*

The modern oil miller today processes several types of materials by the use of the remarkable Anderson Exsolex process. He can use the Exsolex system to handle cottonseed, peanuts, linseed, copra—or operate the Solvent Extraction Unit on soybeans. This operating versatility puts the oil miller in command of his operations and profits. If you now own Expellers* or a solvent extraction plant, Anderson engineers can utilize this equipment in working out an Anderson Exsolex installation for you. Investigate the possibilities today.

The V. D. Anderson Company

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ANDERSON

EXPELLERS • SOLVENT EXTRACTION • EXSOLEX



Trading in the pit at the Chicago Board of Trade July 17 when the trading in soybean oil futures was initiated.

At the opening of the trading in soybean oil futures were President of the Chicago Board of Trade Carl E. Bostrom (left front) and Richard F. Uhlman, making the first trade. Directly back of Bostrom is Don Lynch, manager of the crude soybean oil department of the Board of Trade.



Chicago Trades in Soybean Oil Futures

Trading in soybean oil futures was initiated on the Chicago Board of Trade July 17.

Participating in the initial ceremonies were President of the Board Carl E. Bostrom, Executive Vice President J. O. McClintock, vice presidents Meyers and Combs, past presidents Richard F. Uhlmann and John C. McCarthy, Don Lynch, manager of the crude soybean oil department, E. H. Tenent of Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, official chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade, and others.

President Bostrom explained the reasons for opening trading in crude soybean oil futures at the Exchange:

"Trading in soybean futures was inaugurated here in the fall of 1936 because of the real economic necessity of providing farmers, merchandisers, exporters, processors and consumers with adequate marketing services and facilities."

"Production of soybeans in that year was less than 35 million bush-

els. U. S. soybean oil production was around 225 million pounds. Now, 14 years later, production of both soybeans and oil is about seven times greater.

"As was the economic condition and marketing requirements with soybeans in 1936, so today there exists a crying need for facilities and services to aid in the marketing of the production of soybean oil. Conducting a strictly public marketing institution, the Chicago Board of Trade has a deep public responsibility to provide the necessary facilities and services whereby growers, processors and consumers can aid in the efficient merchandising of the soybean oil produced in this area which is the very heart of the soybean growing and processing territory.

"In initiating trading in crude soybean oil futures contracts, we feel that another major and highly important and forward step has been taken by our Exchange in affording both producers and consumers of the

products of the soybean an added opportunity to protect themselves against the hazards of price changes which are incidental to the constantly shifting relationships that maintain as between supply on one hand, and demand, on the other."

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FEED CONVENTION

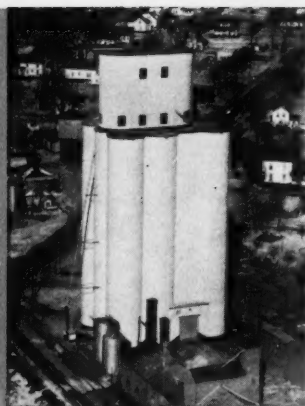
Operative problems will feature the seventh annual convention of the Illinois Feed Association, according to President Richard B. Meissner, Breese, Ill. He announces convention dates as Aug. 21-22 at Pere-Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

To be discussed by successful retail feed men: profitable use of displays, servicing your feed customers, showmanship in selling feed, effective feed advertising, product knowledge and dealers' responsibility and proper handling of credit.

The first session's program will include discussion of the troublesome state sales tax on feed, the feed outlook for the fall-winter-spring period.



—Soybean Digest photo by Paul Hughes
The situation calls for more storage such as these metal tanks on the Beach Ann Farm of Wilbert L. Beauchamp at Ellettsville, Mo. An elevator moves the soybeans into the long tank.



—Photo by Tillotson Construction Co.
These 252,000-bushel capacity bins erected in 1949 by the West Bend, Iowa Elevator Co. will help relieve the storage situation in that area.

Are You Ready for the Big 1950 Soybean Crop?

**You're not ready unless you know
where you're going to put it.**

(Staff Written)

It's time for our annual preaching on soybean storage. Each summer for years we have been urging producers to make sure of storage for at least part of their soybean crop—to avoid a glut and a bad market at combining time. We have been pointing out that almost always storing soybeans has paid due to the price rise over winter.

We think this is as good advice this year as in past years. The U. S. is apparently headed for its biggest soybean crop. Much new storage has been built, but there is still not enough to take care of the storage program on soybeans and other crops. This is especially true in parts of the South where storage and handling facilities always have been short, and where soybean acreage is increased this year. With priorities on steel and other scarce materials building of new storage facilities is sure to be slowed down.

The responsibility for proper handling of the 1950 soybean crop in the final analysis rests squarely on the shoulders of the producers.

The national soybean picture is about as follows:

There is a 28-percent increase nationally in soybean acres over last

year. This is more than offset by the reduction in other oilseed crops such as cotton, peanuts and flax. It is also offset by the fact that we never in our history have produced enough soybeans to meet the demand. With the Korean war offering a new drain on our resources, it seems a sure thing that we can use all the soybeans we will produce this year.

But the fact remains that some farmers will have to sell their beans cheaper than they should unless they prepare to store part of their crop. This is especially true in the South.

Without proper storage, producers may even have to sell below support price, as they did in 1949. The government will have a support price. But that support is worthless unless you can put your soybeans into storage. The support price has nothing to do with the price that the soybeans sell for on the market. It is only the price the government is willing to loan on soybeans when placed in the proper kind of storage.

Some localities in the soybean belt have never been able to market a crop of soybeans in an orderly manner—even when the supply was small and the demand large, as it was in the fall of 1949.

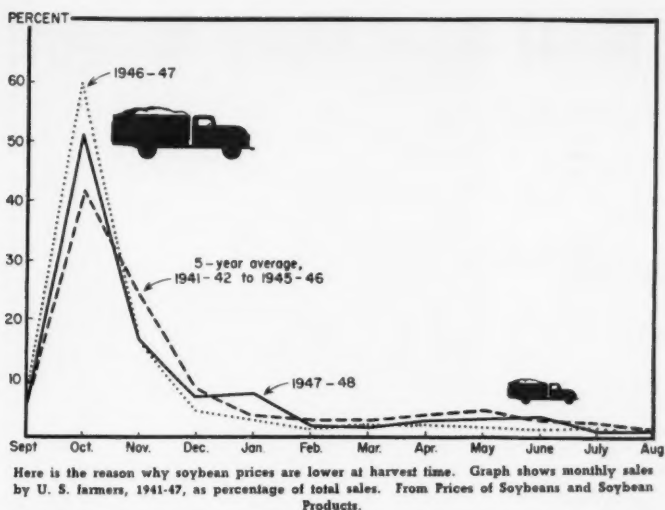
Last fall after the port of New Orleans had all the soybeans it could handle for export the price dropped 25 cents a bushel. Some Southern farmers had to sell at that discount because they had no place to hold their soybeans until the market glut was relieved.

Storage will make it possible for you to hold your beans off the market until there is a demand for them at a good price. And it will pay you for another reason. This is because soybeans are almost always worth more in the spring than they are in the fall. This has been true every year except one in the past 25. Sometimes the price in May has been 40 percent higher than at harvest time. This year the price paid in May was 80 cents more than the price during harvest.

We may never see another year when the price increases 80 cents a bushel. But experts agree that at least 4 years out of 5 it will pay farmers to store soybeans.

What type of storage should you have and what will it cost you?

Probably the best is commercial storage where you pay an elevator to store your beans for you. But in some localities enough commercial storage to take care of the crop does not exist. Or it will be full of other



crops at harvest time. In such localities the only answer is on-the-farm storage.

On-the-farm storage can be of either metal or wood. The material is not so important as that it be tight and moisture proof. And dryness is more important than size or shape. The bin should be rodent proof and strong enough not to pop at the seams causing leaks and loss of soybeans.

A good type of storage for soybeans is the metal bin or "tin can" as many people prefer to call it. Wooden bins are just as good, but they are much harder to make moisture proof. And they often cost more.

Some large-scale operators are building on-the-farm elevators holding many thousands of bushels. These are thoroughly modern, with facilities for elevating grain and for moving from bin to bin.

Now for the cost. A bin of 1,000-2,000-bushel size can be built for 30 to 40 cents per bushel at present prices. If you can furnish your own labor it should be less.

To encourage building of farm storage Commodity Credit Corporation will loan you 80 percent of the total cost of such storage. The loan is to be repaid over a 5-year period at 3 percent interest. Such a loan can be arranged through your county PMA office. The loans are made only on so-called movable storage—steel bins or wooden bins small enough to be removed without tearing them down.

This past year you could have paid the total cost of the storage and still had 45-cents-per-bushel profit

left by holding your beans till May!

You can store soybeans safely if you will remember that moisture is what causes most storage difficulties. If you can put your soybeans in the bin dry and keep them dry you shouldn't have any trouble.

Twelve percent moisture is the figure to remember. If no beans in your bin have over 12 percent moisture you should have no trouble with spoilage. And you should have no trouble with insects. If you cannot harvest your beans with a moisture content of 12 percent or less they should be marketed, not stored. Early harvested beans are more likely to be suitable for storage than the late varieties.

Store soybeans that are clean of dirt, weed seeds, pods, stems and the like. They should contain 2 percent foreign material or less. Dirty beans will not keep so well as clean beans. And clean beans will show little shrink and should have no insect damage.

It is a good idea to stir the surface of the soybeans in the bin at intervals during the fall and winter. This is because soybeans in cooling to the outside temperatures as the weather gets cold in the fall and winter form a moisture pocket to the top and center of the bin. Some times there will be mold and heat damage in this pocket if it is not broken up through stirring.

In conclusion it can be said that farmers can help to provide an orderly market for their soybeans through good farm storage where needed. And an orderly market will mean a fair price because the over all demand for the beans is there.

SOY IN N. Y. SCHOOLS

The special loaf developed by Dr. Clive M. McCay of the school of nutrition, Cornell University, featuring a substantial addition of soy flour, has been officially designated by the Board of Education as the bread to be served children in New York City's 650 elementary schools.

The Cornell loaf has been intensively publicized, within New York State, where it has found acceptance in many mental and other hospitals and some prisons. It was recently advocated by James Rorty in an article in Harper's Magazine in which he attacked regular commercial white bread as lacking in both flavor and nutritive quality. The loaf contains 6 percent high fat soy flour, 2 percent wheat germ and 8 percent milk solid, and unbleached wheat flour.

Bread rich in milk content is nutritionally important, especially for older people, according to Dr. McCay, at a recent session of Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week. Dr. McCay advocated bread containing more than 6 percent solids; but reported that a recent local survey showed only one loaf above that level. He suggested that bakers should help the government utilize the more than 140 million pounds of non-fat milk solids now held in storage.

See the article on the special loaf by Dr. McCay in July 1949 Soybean Digest.—Editor.

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SOLVENT BOOKLET

"The Practical Way of Solvent Extraction," Bulletin No. 12 of Otto H. York Co., Inc., East Orange, N. J., recently issued, is the first general publication on the patented York-Scheibel liquid-liquid extraction equipment.

A complete description of the equipment is presented, a comparison between fractional liquid extraction and fractional distillation is made, and specific liquid-liquid extraction applications in the process industry are listed.

There are many separations in which distillation cannot be conveniently or economically employed. It is possible to separate fatty acids and vegetable oils into fractions of saturated or unsaturated products. By means of the equipment described in this Otto H. York Company Bulletin No. 12 the method is provided for not only doing this but for also producing fractions having compounds of rather precise carbon length without resorting to vacuum distillation.

Pigs Fed Soy Meal Gain More Weight!

By J. L. FLETCHER

In Mississippi Farm Research

Pigs eating soybean oil meal as part of their rations led in amount of gain per hundred pounds of feed consumed in recent feeding tests conducted by the animal husbandry department of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

In this trial four lots of 10 pigs each were fed. Pigs in lot 1 were fed a mixture of 85 pounds of ground corn and 15 pounds of tankage. Lot 2 received a mixture of 85 pounds of ground corn and 15 pounds of soybean meal while in lot 3 the feed mixture consisted of 85 pounds of ground corn and 15 pounds of solvent cottonseed meal. In lot 4 the mixture was 70 pounds of corn and 30 pounds of cottonseed meal.

In all four lots, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt was added to each 100 pounds of feed. A pound of oystershell flour was added to each 100 pounds of feed except for lot 1 which was receiving the tankage. All lots were self-fed while grazing Sudan forage.

The pigs in all lots averaged about 85 pounds when placed on feed. The lots of pigs were uniformly divided as to breeds. The final weight of each lot was near 200 pounds.

In the accompanying table the results of the test are summarized.

Faster Rate of Gain

The daily rate of gain of the pigs in lot 2, receiving the soybean oil meal, was judged to be sufficiently better than other lots to be significant. It is doubtful that there was any real difference in rate of gain between pigs which received tankage and those fed cottonseed meal.

The most economical gains were made by the pigs receiving soybean oil meal. The pigs in this lot produced 100 pounds of pork on 68 pounds less total feed than was required by the tankage-fed pigs. Pigs fed cottonseed meal required much more feed to produce 100 pounds of gain, as shown in the table.

The advantage of soybean meal as compared to tankage in this test was further increased by the relative cost of the two supplements.

It should be pointed out that when soybean meal is used as the sole

supplement there is need for additional mineral feeding. With soybean meal a calcium supplement such as oystershell flour, as used in this trial, should be included in the ration.

If cottonseed meal is used as the sole protein supplement both a calcium supplement and ferrous sulfate should be added. The ferrous sulfate is needed to protect the pigs from cottonseed meal poisoning.

Protein Supplements for Fattening Pigs July 28 to October 24, 1949

Lot	1	2	3	4
	Corn 85 lbs. Tankage 15 lbs. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sudan pasture	Corn 85 lbs. Soybean meal 15 lbs. Oystershell 1 lb. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sudan pasture	Corn 85 lbs. Cottonseed meal 15 lbs. Oystershell 1 lb. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ferrous sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sudan pasture	Corn 70 lbs. Cottonseed meal 30 lbs. Oystershell 1 lb. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ferrous sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sudan pasture
Ration				
No. of pigs	10	10	10*	10
Ave. days on trial	69.3	69.3	71.4	74.0
Ave. initial weight	85.6	86.3	86.4	87.7
Ave. final weight	194.2	208.2	191.5	204.0
Ave. gain	108.6	121.9	105.1	116.3
Ave. daily gain	1.57	1.77	1.47	1.56
Feed per 100 lb. gain				
Corn	399.2	341.4	434.4	362.9
Tankage	70.4	—	—	—
Soybean meal	—	60.2	—	—
Cottonseed meal	—	—	76.7	155.5
Total	469.6	401.6	511.1	518.4

*One pig in this lot died

SOY MEAL'S ADVANTAGES, LIMITATIONS

Here are the advantages and limitations of soybean oil meal as feed for animals, as seen by Dr. Tom S. Hamilton, professor of animal nutrition, University of Illinois.

He presented them during a talk before the recent cooperative oil mills operators conference at Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria.

Advantages

1—Availability. Readily available in areas where high concentration of animals is found and the grain with which it is fed is abundant.

2—Economical. Low transportation rates, quantity production, and reasonable cost and high value of (by product) oil.

3—Good keeping quality.

4—Palatable.

5—Easily handled on farm or commercial feed mixing plants.

6—May be pelleted or ground to any degree of fineness.

7—High in protein, 42 percent to 48 percent.

8—High in certain nutrients other than protein. Soybean flour contains calcium, iron, thiamine, riboflavin.

9—High quality of its protein. Both from the standpoint of digestibility, biological value, and net protein value.

10—Good proportion of amino acids, which is very important.

11—Supplementing effect when used with other feeds. Same nature as steak and potatoes, bread and milk.

12—May be used in unlimited amounts in rations for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and hogs over 75 pounds.

Limitations

1—Deficit in certain nutrients, such as APF (B-12).

2—Nutritive value deteriorates during storage of beans.

3—Soy protein not a substitute for meat and milk proteins.

4—Soybean oil meal has low nutritive value unless heated, but overheating also lowers nutritive value of proteins.

5—Raw soybean meal of low nutritive value due primarily to two factors: (a) low methionine content; (b) presence of trypsin inhibitor.

6—Goitrogenic properties. Low in iodine content. Rations with as little as 10 percent to 30 percent of raw soybeans will cause enlarged thyroid.

7—A laxative effect for cattle and poultry. Whether this is due to chemical properties or physical consistency of the meal is not known.

8—Quality of soybean oil meal uncontrolled in processing.

It is obvious from the above that the advantages of soybean oil meal far outweigh its limitations.



M. F. Taggart--- Pioneered Soy in Paints

(Reprinted from Chemurgic Digest)

Shortly before the outbreak of World War I, a freshman chemistry student at Purdue University lay in the hospital as a result of one of his "experiments."

But the explosion which he had caused did not kill his interest in chemistry. In fact, the love of chemistry grew, and some 20 years later led to the development of soybean oil into a drying oil for paint.

Matthew F. Taggart is the type of man who works quietly from explosion to explosion. His wide interests include outdoor sports, civic activities, fraternal work and promotion of chemurgy.

Taggart was born in South Bend, Ind., in 1893. There he attended elementary school, and was a freshman in high school when he sat enraptured at a lecture by Dr. Wiley, the famous food chemist. It was the period when Harvey Washington Wiley was dramatizing his famous "poison food squad" at the Department of Agriculture, and urging the mothers of America to rebel against the harmful preservatives then used in foods.

Loves Chemistry

Young Taggart was fired by the idea. He announced to his Scottish-Irish parents that he intended to enter the comparatively new field of chemistry. His high school course became loaded with mathematics and chemistry. And in 1912 he entered

Purdue University, eager for more scientific learning.

"Being required to spend certain hours in laboratory work," Taggart later wrote to a friend, "I concocted a few original experiments not in the regular agenda, one of which seemed promising in a small laboratory size batch. I went into production of a full quarter-pound run. Success attended this so thoroughly that the explosion blew me, among other laboratory debris, down an aisle and eventually into St. Elizabeth Hospital. After a summer of repair growth to face and skin and eye-balls, I re-entered Purdue University embarking on the same course," but this time too heavily loaded down with work to get into trouble.

After taking his Bachelor of Science degree in 1917, Taggart spent 5 years with the Aluminum Ore Co. of East St. Louis as a chemist. He then served 4 years with the O'Brien Varnish Co. of South Bend before establishing his own firm, the Taggart Varnish Co. Six years later he returned to The O'Brien Corp. to head the technical staff, and has been with this organization since 1932. His present assignment as director of research enables him to devote time to his hobbies of traveling, technicolor photography, sailing, fishing and playing tin-string musical instruments.

It was while with the O'Brien

firm in the middle 1930s that Taggart attended an early meeting with the founders of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. He liked the idea of chemurgy and the spirit of the men who talked "about helping the farmer by raising his income through conversion of waste products into non-food items through chemistry. The original concept of chemurgy was that narrow," Taggart now recalls.

Soya Oil in Paint

Early in the Council's career, someone in the soybean industry asked Taggart why the NFCC didn't do something about increasing the uses of soybean oil.

"That sparked within me," Taggart reports, "the idea of improving the paint properties of soya oil by applying a special heat treatment to a combination of soya and tung oils. After the usual unsuccessful attempts it worked." First public announcement was made at the Chemurgic Conference held in Omaha in 1938.

"The interesting part of the whole experiment," in Taggart's own words, "is that the soya oil was benefited in five ways by the properties of the tung oil and also the tung oil was benefited in five ways by the properties of the soya. This was truly a case of extreme mutual complementing."

Taggart's "mutually complementing" paint turned out to be a high

grade exterior covering using approximately 45 percent soya oil without any resins. This simple statement of the problem, long experiments, eventual victory and matter-of-fact announcement is typical of Taggart.

As an original member of the NFCC who had developed a somewhat revolutionary idea in the paint industry, Taggart was thrown into the front lines of chemurgy. He took the assignment in stride, and for many years has served on the Council's board of governors.

Camouflage and Blackout

During the war Taggart turned

his knowledge and skills with paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers and allied products into many channels, including camouflage and blackout paints.

With the end of war, Taggart began beating the drums again for chemurgy. He has never tired of stating that "chemurgy is committed to a program of applying chemistry to the conversion of farm products into industrial commodities, and to avoid as far as practical the field of edibles."

He has tied in his beliefs with his own industry, showing how paints and varnishes depend on farm-grown

tung oil, linseed oil, soybean oil, perilla, walnut, safflower, sardine, menhaden and poppy oils. He has cited the paint industry's use of turpentine from pine tree sap, petroleum distillates and certain derivatives synthesized from cereal bases including various alcohols and other items.

Preaches Chemurgy

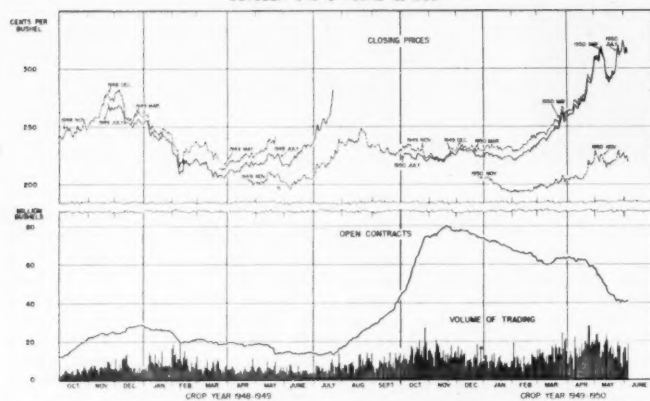
And to show what this all means to the average American, Taggart names a few dozen articles in home and office which depend on paint or lacquer for their beauty and durability. When he finishes with automobiles and refrigerators, floors and furnishings, he goes into the schoolroom and the theatre to name more items of daily use which owe much of their color and acceptability to chemurgy.

Taggart has plenty of listeners. His affiliations include the American Chemical Society, Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, Society of Chemical Industry, London, England, American Soybean Association, Rotary Club, Izaak Walton League of America, Y.M.C.A., Diamond Lake Yacht Club (Past Commodore), Chain O'Lakes Gun Club, South Bend Lodge 294 F & A M, Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner, Elks Lodge (Life Member).

Mr. and Mrs. Taggart and their two-year-old daughter, Laureen, divide their vacation time between a winter home in Florida—where Taggart recently landed a 328-pound sea bass—and a summer cabin on Lake Michigan.

— b d —

SOYBEAN FUTURES. TOTAL VOLUME OF TRADING, TOTAL OPEN CONTRACTS, AND AVERAGE CLOSING PRICES, BY DAYS, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, OCTOBER 1, 1948 - JUNE 5, 1950



—From Commodity Exchange Authority, USDA

BIG INCREASE IN FUTURES TRADING

There was an unprecedented volume of trading in soybean futures during the fiscal year that ended June 30, reports Commodity Exchange Authority of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The trading volume in soybeans totaled 3,613,906,000 bushels during the year. This was 135 percent greater than the previous year. Increase in soybean and rye trading volume more than offset reduced activity in wheat, corn and oats.

The greater proportion of the trading in soybeans was in the January-June period—after the peak of the marketing season. All the futures trading in soybeans was on the Chicago Board of Trade.

All trading in soybean oil was on the New York Produce Exchange and totaled 227,100,000 pounds in the fiscal year ended June 30, com-

pared with none the previous year.

Trading in soybean oil meal futures on the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association more than doubled during the year. Trading totaled 1,126,000 tons compared with 474,700 tons the previous year. Trading in cottonseed meal futures totaled 478,300 tons during the past year.

All trading in futures of the two meals was transacted on the Memphis Exchange.

Open futures contracts on soybeans totaled 38,672,000 bushels June 30 compared with 14,125,000 bushels a year earlier.

Open futures contracts on soybean oil totaled 46,140,000 pounds June 30 compared with none a year earlier. Open futures contracts on soybean meal totaled 90,500,000 pounds June 30 compared with 26,500,000 pounds a year earlier.

MISSISSIPPI STORAGE

Mississippi's first all-purpose grain elevator, crop storage warehouse and seed cleaning plant is being built by Madison County Co-operatives at Canton, Miss., reports the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

The elevator is part of the Canton 3-Year Plan for Southern agricultural development to solve the problem of curtailed cotton acreage. The Chamber guaranteed the sale of stock to build the elevator.

More than \$20,000 in stock was sold to producers in Madison and surrounding counties. A survey also developed sufficient acreage in crops to be handled by the elevator to indicate its successful operation. There will be more than 12,000 acres devoted to corn, oats, soybeans and small seeds, the survey showed.

For Soybean Growers



6½-ft. Ford F-1 Pickup shown here. G.V.W. rating—4,700 lbs. Body capacity—45 cu. ft. Payload 1,480 lbs. Available with 95-h.p. Six or 100-h.p. V-8. One of over 175 models including 145-h.p. Big Jobs.

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THAN THE 4 OTHER
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1. Lowest loading height (24 inches).
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9. One-qt. oil bath air cleaner (standard).

10. "Million-dollar" Cab for extra driver comfort, roominess and safety.

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Cool Weather Delays Crop Maturity

Maturity of the crop is a little late over much of the soy belt due to cool weather conditions in July, according to Soybean Digest crop reporters. But apparently not a large part of the crop would be caught by frost at normal date.

Yield outlook is good but apparently not up to the per-acre record of last year. Fields are fairly clean of weeds and moisture in most areas is adequate.

There is a big increase in row planting in Ohio and the trend is to rows elsewhere.

There are reports of grasshopper infestations; and disease is beginning to show up in some areas.

The July 1 crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that planted acreages of all oilseeds this year are much smaller than in 1949. Most of the decline came in planted acreage of cotton.

The 1950 acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 14.5 million acres, according to the USDA report for July 1. This is 28 percent or 3 million acres more than was planted last year and is the largest acreage of record. It tops the 1943 acreage, the previous high mark, by about 350,000 acres. The bumper acreage results largely from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments, especially corn and cotton.

All states in the heavy producing North Central area indicate substantial increases over a year ago. The sharpest percentage increases are in the states of the northern and western perimeter of the main soybean area. Increases there ranged from 50 percent in Minnesota to 100 percent in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Illinois, the major producing state, expects a 21 percent increase over last year. In Iowa, where the 1949 acreage was below average, an increase of 41 percent is expected.

The North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas report increases over last year of 18 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The South Central area, with an increase of 38 percent over last year, has the greatest increase of any group of states. This, however, is due largely to the sharp increases in Mississippi and Arkansas, especially in the Mississippi River delta counties.

Growers' intentions as of July 1

point to 12.9 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. If such a harvest materializes, it would be the highest of record, 2.2 million acres above the previous high acreage of 1945.

Reports of Soybean Digest correspondents follow:

Alabama

J. H. Bryson, Jr., Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, for northwest Florida, southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama (July 24): Maturity of crop normal. Good rains past 2 weeks. Yield outlook 18 to 20 bushels. Few signs of corn borer where dry weather was prevalent late June and early July. Would consider crop at this time 90%.

H. I. West, Bay Minette, for Gulf Coast (July 25): Growth normal. Beans show growth from just planted to 4 feet. Too wet at present. Yield outlook fair to good. Some spots very good. Some late beans still to be planted. Mostly Ootootans, not oil beans.

Arkansas

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, for central (July 24): Maturity about normal to a little late. Weather and moisture conditions very favorable. Yield outlook excellent. Weed situation very good. Will be too many beans for present storage facilities. Some on-the-farm storage being built but not enough.

Jake Hartz Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., Stuttgart, for south and southeast (July 24): Maturity of

crop normal. Ideal weather for soybeans. Good moisture with exception few spotted dry areas. Yield outlook good. Stands good to excellent with exception some July plantings. Beans clean. 10%, late hay types, would be caught by early frost. Very little new storage. Farmers not interested. Think trade can handle crop as before.

Florida

E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola, for Escambia County (July 24): Maturity normal. Weather and moisture conditions very good. Too much rain to allow for proper cultivation in few sections of county. Yield outlook very good. Little damage from pests thus far. 5% would be caught by early frost.

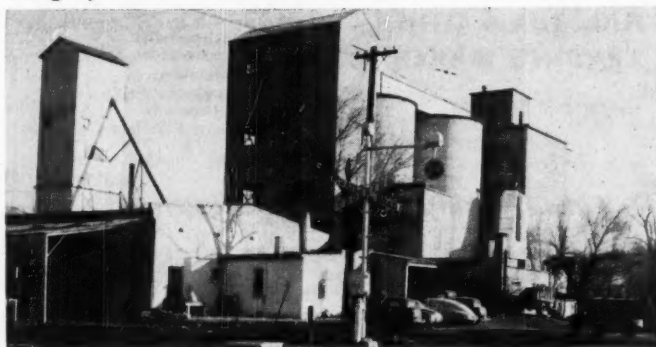
Illinois

C. G. Simcox, Assumption, for Christian County (July 25): Maturity normal. Weather and moisture conditions very good. Yield outlook normal. More weeds than usual. Have made several trips from Christian County southeast through Vincennes, Ind. Observed large acreage and wonderful prospect for beans.

Bob Pike, Pike Hybrid Corn Co. Pontiac, (July 24): Soybeans a little ahead of normal. Most in full bloom. Weather ideal. 5 inches of rain in past week. Yield outlook between 25 and 35 bushels. Most fields very clean. Storage is big problem. Most soybeans in our area will go to market at harvest.

(Continued on page 29)

Huegely Plant at Nashville, Ill.

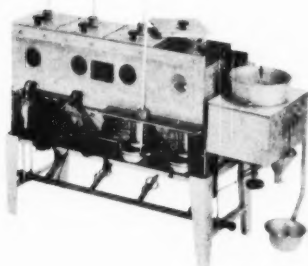


The soybean processing plant and elevators of Huegely Elevator Co., Nashville, Ill. J. W. Huegely is president of the company and operator of the processing plant which produces "H" Brand Soybean Oil Meal. The firm has 175,000-bushels storage capacity.

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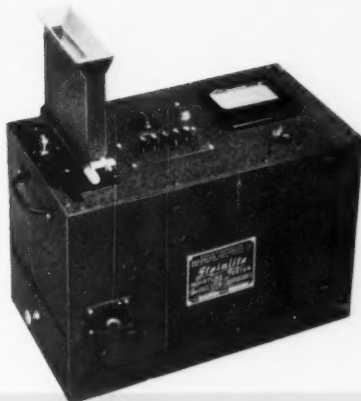
New, No. 111 All-Electric Cut-off Control now available for two to 6-compartment units. Saves as much as 75% of your time. Makes your Brown-Duvel faster, easier to operate and more accurate. No need to worry about thermometer breakage from under or over heating. Just connect the cord to the nearest outlet, clip the leads to the control thermometers and you're ready to go. Will operate any Brown-Duvel Tester.

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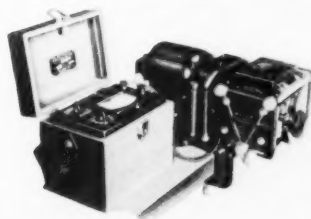
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No. 26 Weight Per Bushel Tester

Improved hand-type grain tester. Relief etched beam, making readings sharp and clear. Beam divided to give rapid readings of weight per bushel, percentage of loss in cleaning, and direct weight of sample. Equipped with sliding beveled poise and heavy gauge, dent-proof bucket. Bucket guaranteed accurate. No. 26, one quart (Government Standard) . . . \$25.50



No. 150 Filling Hopper and Stand

Designed for use with weight per bushel testers with either pint or quart size cup. Base is provided with "locating" screws to centralize bucket. Hopper is made of heavy spun brass. Equipped with sliding plate valve for instant release of grain at proper height and pitch. Cadmium plated metal parts. Price, without cup . . . \$21.75.



No. 42 Anchor Grain Testing Hopper

Provides proper fall of grain into bucket of weight per bushel tester. Complies with method described in USDA Bulletin No. 472. An upright holds and centers hopper over bucket, which may be swung to one side in order to weigh the grain. Solid brass hopper and cut-off valve. Price . . . \$11.95.



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No. 34 Boerner Sampler or Mixer
Reduces the size of sample containing foreign substances of different specific gravity or size and obtaining sample as representative as the original. Made to conform with Government specifications. Entire bottom section is removable. Made only of brass and copper to prevent rusting. Height, 31 inches; weight, 34 lbs. Price . . . \$98.85 .

No. 100 Modified Sampling or Mixing Device
For securing samples of grains or seeds from a larger portion of the material to be examined, graded or analyzed. Can also be used to mix or blend and divide two or more streams or unlike material. Constructed of heavy tin. Securely jointed. Substantial legs. Price . . . \$44.85

Seedburo Grain Dockage Sieves
Complies with USDA specifications. Made in commercial and precision grades in all standard perforations for wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, flax, sorghum and rice. Sold singly or in sets. No. 10 commercial set for wheat, corn and oats, 4 sieves and bottom pan . . . \$15.25. No. 17 commercial set for soybeans, 2 sieves and bottom pan . . . \$8.75.

Silent Emerson Dockage Tester
Equipped with two identical riddles and two sieves. Riddles available for wheat, rye, barley and flax. Extra sieves available. Size: 34 x 30 x 18 inches. Specify grains to be tested. No. 39 Tester, with 110 V. A. C. motor . . . \$130.00, F. O. B. Minneapolis.

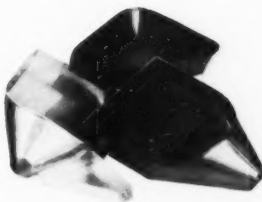


Seedburo Brass Tube Triers
To help you get representative samples from bins, rail cars, trucks and wagons.

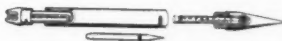
No. 20 Trier. Length, 40 inches. Double brass tube. Open handle. Six openings, heavy bronze point, without partitions. Outside diameter, 1 3/4 inches. Price . . . \$15.00.

No. 22S Trier. Government Special 63-inch. Double brass tube, wood handle. Eleven openings, extra heavy bronze point, with double partitions. Outside diameter, 1 3/4 inches. Price . . . \$23.50.

No. 553 Trier. Length, 63 inches. Double brass tube, wood handle. Eleven openings, double partitions with smooth point. Outside diameter, 1 3/4 inches. Price . . . \$23.50.



No. 64 Seedburo Sample Pans
Conform to those used by licensed inspectors and Government supervisors. Convenient for pouring sample while weighing, making weight per bushel and dockage tests, etc. Strong and durable. No. 64, triangular, heavy tin, blue-enameled pans, 10x10x 2 1/2 inches, 1 1/2 quart capacity, Government standard . . . \$1.50 each. Dozen . . . \$16.25.



No. 372 Thermo-Sampler Torpedo
Combines a thermometer with a cup for extracting a sample from any point in a bin. Enables you to check on temperature, moisture and infestation all in one operation. Extension rods available for probing as deeply as required. No. 372 Thermo-Sampler . . . \$15.00. Extension lengths, 3-foot . . . \$1.30 each.

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- ☐ No. 14 Four-in-One scale.
- ☐ No. 26 Weight per Bushel Tester.
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CROP

(Continued from page 24)

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties (July 25): Growth averages more advanced than normal. Foliage very heavy due to heavy and continued rainfall. Rainfall above 1949 for every month since Jan. 1. July will end up with above 5 inches. Nights continue too cool for rapid development of soybeans. Weed situation not as bad as looked earlier. Weeds will be largely confined to rows. Solid drilling almost thing of the past for this territory. Tendency rapidly going to corn-planter-width rows due to heavy production costs with narrower rows. Trend slightly favorable to more storage on part of growers. There is storage for large part of crop either on farms or with local elevators. Several corn cribs with overhead storage up this year. Metal bins increasing with a large addition of storage at local elevators.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for west central (July 25): Crop well advanced. Abundant moisture both subsoil and surface. Stands good, growth above average. Weed situation not bad for abundant moisture we have had. Looks like another bumper crop. Light oat crop should leave more farm storage than usual.

Robert W. Weitzer, Valley Farms Co., Carrollton, for west central (July 26): Some beans will be out by end of August. Bulk to be combined between Sept. 5 and 30. Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook 100% of 1949. Beans not too weedy. A few grasshoppers but no immediate threat. Probably not enough storage in this area for over 50% of crop.

Gilbert F. Smith, Mahomet, for east central (July 22): 50% of beans planted ahead of corn, so these ahead of normal. Rest seasonal. Lots of rain, over 5 inches in our immediate neighborhood so far in July. Lots of growth so should have a good set of pods. More and more beans rowed and cultivated for weed control. 30% of crop will have to move onto market.

Indiana

Peter J. Lux, state PMA, Indianapolis (July 24): Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook 5% above last year. Very few weeds. 7% would be caught by early frost. Outlook for storage good.

J. B. Edmondson, Danville, for south central (July 25): Maturity comparable with last year or few

1950 SOYBEAN ACREAGE WITH COMPARISONS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Harvested Average 1939-48	1949	For harvest 1950
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N. Y.	16	6	7	10	5	6
N. J.	34	26	30	10	12	14
Pa.	81	42	30	23	16	20
Ohio	1,101	992	1,118	960	858	1,062
Ind.	1,573	1,576	1,797	1,228	1,442	1,680
Ill.	3,527	3,327	4,026	3,044	3,177	3,865
Mich.	115	72	115	94	66	109
Wis.	116	48	74	35	15	20
Minn.	484	734	1,101	377	709	1,062
Iowa	1,729	1,309	1,846	1,471	1,279	1,818
Mo.	716	897	1,175	507	857	1,136
N. Dak.	8	14	28	6	12	26
S. Dak.	19	31	62	*18	29	58
Nebr.	33	24	48	25	22	46
Kans.	192	250	325	155	237	312
Del.	59	63	63	34	44	45
Md.	80	65	75	30	34	42
Va.	154	147	165	76	117	136
W. Va.	38	16	17	1	1	1
N. C.	382	380	403	222	264	286
S. C.	43	37	73	14	25	49
Ga.	87	77	90	12	14	17
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ky.	187	225	225	69	119	131
Tenn.	208	217	260	44	60	90
Ala.	262	174	174	28	61	68
Miss.	321	274	480	90	108	293
Ark.	310	331	563	199	291	500
La.	118	101	121	28	25	40
Okla.	21	19	19	6	13	14
Tex.	20	5	10	—	—	—
U. S.	12,059	11,409	14,542	8,764	9,912	12,937

* Short-time average. USDA July 1 crop report.

days earlier than normal. Weather about as nearly ideal as one could order. Rains well distributed. Looks now like another big average yield. Fields never looked healthier in color or growth. Weed problems ahead will bedevil combines rather than actually lower yields. Little new farm storage being built, not more than enough to take care of replacements. Korean situation may create speculative value and keep some beans on farm, but it's too easy for most farmers to truck them directly to elevator from combine.

George K. Black, J. A. McCarthy Seed Co., Evansville, for tri-state area around Evansville (July 24): Maturity 10-15 days late. Large acreage of July planting. Too wet early. Very dry first 2 weeks July. Rains this week most of area. Yield outlook good. Weed situation fair. Some acreage overtaken and replanted. Grasshoppers heavy. No apparent damage to beans—yet! 25% would be caught by early frost. Storage for about 40% of crop. Not much farm storage being built.

K. E. Beeson, secretary-treasurer, Indiana Corn Growers Association, Lafayette (July 25): Maturity possibly little earlier than usual. Weather and moisture conditions excellent. Yield outlook good. Weed situation variable with weedy spots due to water damage and late summer weeds beginning to develop in rows. Bacterial pustule and blight reported to some extent in southwest; frog-eye reported on Gibson. Manganese deficiency showing to greater extent on limy, black soils than previously.

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio (July 25): 90% of crop ahead of normal. Weather, moisture conditions ideal. Less weeds than usual. Some fields show manganese deficiency. Should be plenty of storage for all beans to be marketed later. As of now best crop ever but hot dry weather always hard on crop that had generous moisture supply previously.

Chester B. Biddle, Remington, for northwest (July 24): Maturity 100% for soybeans planted regular seeding time. Weather and moisture conditions ideal. In some sections loss heavy from flood conditions. Yield outlook normal to above. In some cases weeds rather bad. Some late planting due to corn being lost by water could get frosted. Noticeable acreage planted after clover hay removed. Full season needed for maturity.

Iowa

Robert Overton, Mason City, for Cerro Gordo and surrounding counties (July 23): Maturity 2 or 3 days late. Weather excellent generally. Some spotted hail damage. Yield outlook very good. Weed situation normal. 20% would be caught by early frost. A lot of crop will move at harvest as usual.

O. N. LaFollette, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines (July 24): Maturity 10 days or more delayed due to weather conditions. Too cool for fast growth. Moisture sufficient for state as whole. Yield outlook good if conditions improve. As a whole, fields quite free from weeds.

Some weedy fields, however. A Sept. 15 frost would be serious. Outlook for storage of crop improving but not solved. Turn on the heat! It has been too — cold for crops to progress rapidly!

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast (July 22): Maturity 5 days late. Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook excellent. 15% would be caught by early frost. Enough storage in this area.

Leslie M. Carl, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Des Moines (July 25): Maturity about 2 weeks later than last year. Need lots of warmer weather. Yield may be reduced as only 12% now in bloom, while a year ago over 50%. Lots of volunteer corn in soybean fields in some areas. Under present conditions 25% of acreage would be caught by early frost.

Robert R. Kalton, farm crops department, Iowa State College, Ames (July 27): Maturity normal to few days late. Weather somewhat cool. Moisture ample most areas. Yield outlook good, probably well above average if moisture remains favorable. Many corn plants in north Iowa bean fields. Some bacterial blight. Few insects. Nodulation not good in northern Iowa, but better in southeast. Stands generally good.

Kansas

G. C. Warcham, Thomson Soya Mill, Hiawatha, for northeast (July 24): Maturity a little late. Too wet and cool for this time of year. Yield outlook good. Beans clean yet but recent rains have started weeds and grass. 10% would be caught by early frost. Outlook for storage of crop good.

E. A. Cleavinger, extension service, Kansas State College, Manhattan for eastern (July 25): Soybeans are about on time (normal). Weather conditions excellent in July. At

present high acre yield would be predicted. Beans are clean.

H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician in charge, Topeka (July 24): Maturity about normal. Adequate to excessive moisture. Flooding in lowlands. Cool weather in July. Yield outlook favorable.

Kentucky

A. I. Reisz, Ohio Valley Soybean Co-op, Henderson, for southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western Kentucky (July 25): Maturity 10 days later than normal. Good weather conditions. Yield outlook near normal. Weed situation fair to severe. 50% would be caught by early frost. Outlook for storage of crop normal.

Minnesota

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed and Nursery Co., Faribault, for southeastern (July 25): Maturity 10 days-2 weeks late. Very dry through June and early July. Temporary relief in mid-July. Need more moisture. Yield outlook about normal for stage of growth. Most beans in rows and weeds no problem. 10-15% would be damaged by early frost. Ample storage space for anticipated crop.

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, for south central (July 22): Maturity normal. Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook excellent. Most fields very clean. No pests bothering since cutworms quit. Prospects look unusually good. Of course some are always on poor ground, grown by poor farmers.

Clive F. Marshall, Honeycomb Products Co., Mankato (July 24): Would say maturity 10 days later than last year. Weather and moisture conditions good. We might have the record yield for Minnesota. Weed situation good. A little wire worm. Not serious. Not much new storage. If war continues we might be surprised how much farmers can store.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for central southwest (July 27): Beans blossoming, crop not far behind normal. Yield outlook good. Weeds usually well under control. Outlook for storage better than usual as small grain crop will not fill up the granaries and corn being pretty well sold out of storage. Soybeans are as sure a crop as any we have this year—for both volume and maturity. But can run into frost.

Missouri

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist field crops, Columbia (July 24): Maturity about normal. Some late seedlings but no more than normal. Weather ranges from too wet to just right. Yield outlook excellent. Weed situation about normal except for few areas where too much moisture. 15-20% would be caught by early frost. No serious storage problems expected. Some new farm storage being built.

Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend, for central (July 24): Maturity about 10 days later than normal. Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook same as 1949. Most beans clean. Outlook for storage of crop good.

Carver Brown, Laddonia, for northeast (July 25): Maturity slightly earlier than normal. Yield outlook 10% above average. Early planted beans had some weeds. Later ones mostly clean. Very little storage space for beans on farms.

O. H. Acom, Wardell, for Pemiscot County (July 26): Early beans normal maturity. Late beans growing fast. Plenty of moisture. Yield outlook extra good. Late beans promising. Weed situation mostly clean. Best prospects ever saw on early beans. Outlook for storage of crop not so good. A lot of storage is being built.

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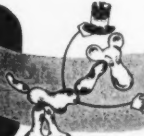
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Nebraska

Donald C. Hanway, assistant agronomist, University of Nebraska, for eastern (July 25): Maturity about normal. Weather and moisture conditions very good. Yield outlook excellent. Weather in June was such that farmers had excellent opportunity to clean out weeds. Weather in July has been cool enough for build up of bacterial blight. Grasshoppers may bother in local areas.

New Jersey

John E. Baylor, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J. (July 24): Maturity near normal. Moisture generally adequate to excessive in some areas. Yields should be good except where fields are drowned out. Weed problem severe in areas where cultivation couldn't be completed. Crop acreage up about 5,000 acres over 1949.

North Carolina

State Weather Bureau, Raleigh (July 8): Soybean crop in mostly good condition all areas. Due to adverse weather conditions at beginning of season, crop got off to fairly late start, but has made much improvement under improved weather conditions.

Latham Seed & Equipment Co., C. T. Latham, Belhaven, for Belhaven (July 24): Maturity later than normal by 2 weeks. Excessive moisture, up to 16 inches of rain in 2 days. Yield outlook not nearly as good as usual. Weed situation bad. Unable to work crops due to high water. Jap beetle retarded by big rains. 50% would be caught by early frost.

North Dakota

C. J. Heltemes, state statistician, Fargo, (July 24): Maturity of crop late by 2-3 weeks. Too cool for best development of soybeans. Moisture still good but getting on short side in some areas of southern Cass and northern Richland counties. Yield outlook good, if killing frost does not come too early. Able to control weed situation. Some damage to soybeans by sugar beet webworms. An early September frost would damage nearly 100% of acreage. Our July temperatures have been mostly 50-60 degrees at night and maximum daytime hardly above 90.

Ohio

G. G. Melroy, Irwin, for west central (July 24): Maturity 1 week early. Weather and moisture conditions good. Yield outlook better than any other crop in this section. Some more promising than at same

time in 1949. Outlook for storage of crop good. Local elevators have increased storage capacity.

Soybean Johnson, Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos, for northwest (July 24): Maturity gaining, 2 weeks ahead of last year. Weather and moisture conditions almost perfect. Yield outlook very good so far. Some few fields weedy but doubt if will hurt yield. Storage a big problem if not held on farms. Think 20% increase in row planting.

Calvin Heilman, Kenton, for Har-

din, Wyandot and Marion Counties (July 26): Maturity normal. Weather spotty but most areas have sufficient moisture. Yield outlook 110% to 120% of normal. Weed situation better than average. Some alarm over root rot but no serious damage has occurred. Enough storage for private use but no government storage. Elevators will not store for government loans because of government red tape and dictation.

Pennsylvania

E. L. Gasteiger, agricultural statis-

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ician, Harrisburg (July 25): Maturity about week late. Late July rains beneficial. Conditions generally good. Yield outlook average. Weed situation normal. Possibly 15% would be caught by early frost. Acreage up almost 20% from 1949.

Tennessee

Peter Fredrickson, Tiptonville, for west Tennessee and Fulton County, Kentucky (July 24): Maturity average 10 days late. Excess moisture. Yield outlook average. Weed situa-

tion better than average. Small amount of farm storage being built.

Virginia

Henry M. Taylor, Department of Agriculture, Richmond (July 27): Maturity 5 days late. Moisture and weather conditions excellent. Yield outlook very good. A larger percentage than normal of acreage was planted after July 1 as dry weather in eastern counties prevented planting small grain fields. Weather during August will largely determine final yield.

West Virginia

R. J. Friant, Morgantown (July 27): Maturity 10 days late. Weather wet and cold. Yield outlook for hay excellent, for seed too early to tell. Weeds are doing fine. 75% would be caught by early frost.

Wisconsin

Geo. Briggs, Agricultural College, Madison (July 25): Maturity of crop 100%. Weather good. Weed situation not bad. Large acreage for supplementary hay planted in June, also late. No question about earlier varieties ripening but later ones depend on a good August and frost holding off till Sept. 20.

John P. Dries, Saukville, for southeastern (July 24): Maturity 5-10 days late, perhaps caused by being too dry at planting time. Warm weather and moisture may advance beans quickly. Yield outlook normal. Weeds very bad some fields. 50% would be caught by early frost.

Ontario

R. Loftus, oil superintendent, Victory Mills, Ltd., Toronto, for western (July 22): Maturity 1 week to 10 days earlier than normal. Moisture ample. Weather slightly cool for optimum growth. Nights cool. Some yellowing. Yield outlook equal to last year's record. Weed situation never better. Improved cultural practices are really paying off. 5-8% would be caught by early frost. Outlook for storage not good.

R. H. Peck, River Canard, for southwestern (July 25): Maturity average. Present growing conditions excellent. Yield outlook slightly above average. Storage will be sufficient for entire crop if normal. Terminal elevator storage is usually sufficient but local elevator and railway cars usually jammed.

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FATS AND NUTRITION

A new and comprehensive exploration into "The Role of Fats in Nutrition" has been completed and published by the research committee of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Underscoring the nutritional equivalence of margarine and butter, the work points out that both animal and vegetable fats are for the most part similar in composition, and explains:

"For all practical purposes, differentiation into animal and vegetable categories is unnecessary despite the fact that variations occur in content of fat-soluble vitamins and essential unsaturated fatty acids."



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*ABOVE: Comparative yield from two 250-foot rows—nubbins on left did not have benefit of inoculated cover crop.

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More Competitive Linseed Price to Up Use

Use of linseed oil is likely to increase during the coming year—due to the fact that its price will be more in line with the price of soybean and other oils than it has been for several years. This is according to the May-June issue of U. S. Department of Agriculture's *Fats and Oils Situation*.

"When the price of linseed oil is more than 4 to 5 cents per pound above the price of crude soybean oil, it becomes profitable to increase the use of soybean oil substantially in various paint and varnish uses," states *Fats and Oils Situation*. The same is true in linoleum manufacture, at a somewhat higher price margin between linseed and soybean oils.

"In 1947-49, use of soybean oil in the drying industries averaged 159 million pounds annually, more than double any other year before 1946. The 1937-41 average was 37 million pounds. In 1947-49, the price of linseed oil exceeded the price of soybean oil by 9.5, 5.5 and 11.7 cents per pound, respectively. This compares with 2.9 cents per pound pre-war.

"The price of soybean oil rose from 9.6 cents per pound in November 1949 to 13.2 cents in June 1950. In the same period the price of linseed oil remained about the same, at around 17 cents per pound.

"With the price of linseed oil in 1950-51 likely to be back to about a normal competitive relation to the prices of both soybean and tung oils, consumption of linseed oil in

the year beginning July 1 probably will be well above the estimated 475 million pounds consumed in the year ending June 30."

Europe's Oil Mills Are Hit

A big feature of the war and post-war upheaval is the fact that the countries that produced most of the oils and oilseeds before the war are no longer producing so much of them.

These same countries are beginning to develop their own crushing industries, and to supply their overseas customers with oil and oil cake rather than oilseeds as such.

This is pointed out by the May 31 *Fats and Oils* report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Flaxseed exports are an example. Before the war the two major exporting areas, South America and India, exported 550,000 tons of oil almost entirely in the form of oilseed. But in the past 3 years less than 20,000 tons annually have come out in the form of seed. Argentine shipments have been entirely in the form of oil.

"These changes have dealt a heavy blow to the important oilseed crushing industries of the importing countries, particularly in western Europe," according to FAO. "Losses, however, have to some extent been offset by supplies from new sources, notably the United States, Canada, Mexico and Turkey."

"The major improvement in world supplies has come in the past 2 years from the United States. This increase in production was planned in response to the acute world shortage of fats. A decline in foreign demand will probably bring about

a corresponding, or even greater decline, in United States farm production.

"Fat consumption levels are still well below prewar levels in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan. It cannot be lightly assumed that effective demand in these countries will stay at the present low levels and that these areas will continue to take the full brunt of what is actually a concealed world shortage."

Fewer Soys in Costa Rica

Efforts begun during the war years to make Costa Rica self-sufficient in vegetable oilseeds continued in 1949, according to the American Embassy, San Jose. The increase of approximately 1,200 short tons in 1949 production over the average of the 3 previous years may be attributed principally to these efforts, while the scarcity of foreign exchange and its strict control by the government may have been the motivating force.

Total oilseed production the past year is estimated at 2,590 tons compared with 1,800 tons in 1948. Only four species of oilseeds were included in the 1949 output, namely, sesame, coconuts, peanuts, and cottonseed.

Soybeans and sunflower seed dropped in production in 1949 in favor of sesame and peanuts, indicating the preference of the average grower for the latter. Any considerable increase in domestic production other than from African oil palms, may be expected to come from sesame and peanuts.

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In 1949 the number of combines on farms totaled 590,000 compared with 375,000 in 1945, reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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PUBLICATIONS

Sees No End to U. S. Protein Shortage

We will continue to be short of protein feeds rather than have an over-supply, according to R. D. Jennings, agricultural economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Jennings takes as his yardstick enough high-protein feeds to raise the protein content of the livestock ration to an adequate level.

Jennings published a report in April 1946 called "The Deficit in Protein for Livestock." He now brings this report up-to-date.

Says Jennings, "We have a plentiful supply of carbohydrate feeds at the present time, but not enough high protein feeds. . . The number of livestock is now expanding without a proportionate increase in high-protein feeds. . .

"In any recent year enough protein for this purpose (to feed the livestock population an adequate diet) would have required around 6 million tons of additional soybean meal or its equivalent. This is about double the total output of oilseed meals. This estimate may be low as it does not allow for the over-feeding of protein that normally takes place such as feeding more cottonseed meal by some farmers in the South than is necessary from the standpoint of maintaining the protein balance."

The oil meals and other commercial high-protein feeds account for about 10 percent of the total protein supply and about one-fourth of the quantity in all concentrate feeds. High-protein feeds are of great importance since they are used by feed manufacturers and farmers to mix with grains, mill feeds, etc.,

to raise the average protein content of the ration. The oil meals comprise nearly three-fourths of the tonnage of commercial high-protein feeds, and soybean cake and meal have accounted for most of the 87 percent increase in oil meals in the last 2 years as compared with pre-war.

A significant change in the situation compared with prewar is the great increase in the use of commercial mixed feeds, especially poultry feeds. The Bureau of the Census reported that 22 million tons of poultry and livestock feeds were manufactured in 1947. In 1939 only 13 million tons of prepared feeds were reported.

One of the outstanding developments in livestock feeding over the past 20 years has been the expansion in the consumption of oil meals per animal unit without much of any change in the price of such feeds relative to feed prices in general. The consumption of oilseed meals per animal unit in the 3 years, 1947-49, was more than 60 percent above the 1937-41 average, at prices not much different relatively than prices of feed grains or livestock.

This seems to represent a real increase in demand. Apparently the wartime increase in demand has carried over into peace time. Probably high prices for livestock and the growth in the mixed feed industry were the most important influences in this respect.

Jennings sees the following four ways that the protein content of our feed supply may be increased:

1—Increasing the acreage and yield of good hay and pasture.

2—Planting larger acreages of soybeans and other oilseeds. This involves consideration of oil supplies as well as the need for reducing the acreage of intertilled crops in the interest of soil maintenance. Over a period of years soybean oil meal probably will continue to increase in use relative to other protein feeds, because the production of other oilseeds is more dependent on the demand for other products than the demand for meal.

3—Expansion of the use of urea. It could substitute for a part of the high-protein feeds now being fed to cattle.

4—Greater use of the animal protein factor or its components. This will allow plant proteins to be substituted for the higher priced animal proteins.

A LOOK AT THE PROTEIN SITUATION FOR LIVESTOCK. F. M. 76. By R. D. Jennings, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Seed Treatment

Treatment of poor quality, weather-damaged seed and the cracked-coated fraction of otherwise high-quality seed increased emergence and yield in experiments at Harrow, Ontario.

"These were the only instances, however, in which increases in early stands of plants as the result of seed treatment were correlated with statistically significant increases in yield," state the workers.

The seed treatment project was carried on from 1943 to 1948 inclusive. Seed of the variety A. K. Harrow, varying from year to year both as to germinability and disease potentiality, was treated with several kinds of materials.

Favorable weather had more ef-

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fect on yield than seed treatment, according to the workers, with the plots yielding 10 bushels per acre more in 1948 than all other years. They think the high yield was due more to an adequate, well-distributed rainfall than to any other factor.

OBSERVATIONS ON SIX YEARS' SEED TREATMENT OF SOYBEANS IN ONTARIO. By A. A. Hildebrand and L. W. Koch, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Harrow, Ontario. Scientific Agriculture, Mar. 1950.

Illinois

Four Illinois counties grow over 100,000 acres of soybeans each, according to the Illinois Farm Acreage Census for 1948 released by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

These counties are: Champaign 132,231; Vermilion 118,529; Christian 107,242; and Iroquois 100,689.

Largest acreage in the state is in the east southeast section, with 843,480 acres, though none of the counties with the largest acreages is in this section. Second is the west southwest with 634,500 acres. Christian County is in this section. Third is the east section with 561,218 acres. The east section has a much higher acreage per county than the other two sections, but the

number of counties is only half that of the others.

ILLINOIS FARM ACREAGE CENSUS 1948. Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Box 429, Springfield, Ill.

Oklahoma

Soybeans were first grown in Oklahoma for hay. In 1942 there was a decided change toward seed production, as elsewhere, because of the wartime demand for oil crops and protein feed. But the dry summer of 1943 and the use of forage-type varieties which produced low seed yields discouraged many growers.

But recently Oklahomans are showing a renewed interest in growing soybeans as a cash crop. They apparently may be grown profitably only in the eastern half of the state, where the rainfall is sufficient to make a crop.

Variety tests have been conducted in Oklahoma since 1918. Ogden and S-100 are the two varieties recommended at present. Ogden has produced up to 40 bushels per acre in test plantings, S-100 above 30.

GROWING SOYBEANS IN OKLAHOMA. By Chester L. Canode, assistant agronomist. Bulletin No. B-347. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

Miscellaneous

EFFECTS OF SOYA-LECITHIN ON THE ABSORPTION AND UTILIZATION OF VITAMIN A. By Gopes Chandra Esh. Abstract of doctoral dissertation No. 56. Ohio State University Press, Columbus 10, Ohio.

AN ELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSIS OF SOYBEAN PROTEIN. By D. R. Briggs and Robert L. Mann, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Cereal Chemistry, Lancaster, Pa. Apr. 1950.

EFFECTS OF SOLVENT AND HEAT TREATMENTS ON SOYBEAN PROTEINS AS EVIDENCED BY ELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSIS. By Robert L. Mann and Dr. R. Briggs, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Cereal Chemistry, Lancaster, Pa.

FEEDING GROUND CORN COBS TO FATTENING YEARLING STEERS. By Marvel L. Baker and Vincent H. Arthaud. Bulletin 396, Dec. 1949. Experiment Station, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

NUTRITIONISTS STUDY ANIMAL PROTEIN FACTOR. By Bob Coleman, Purdue Agriculturist, Lafayette, Ind.

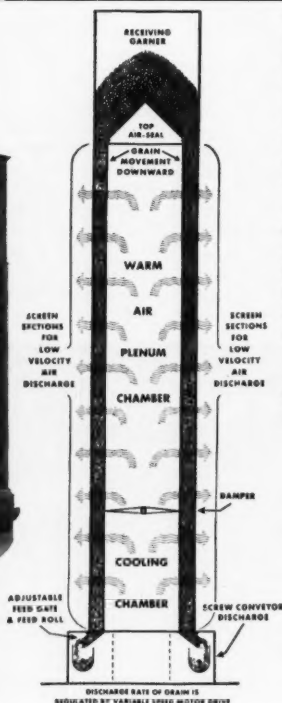
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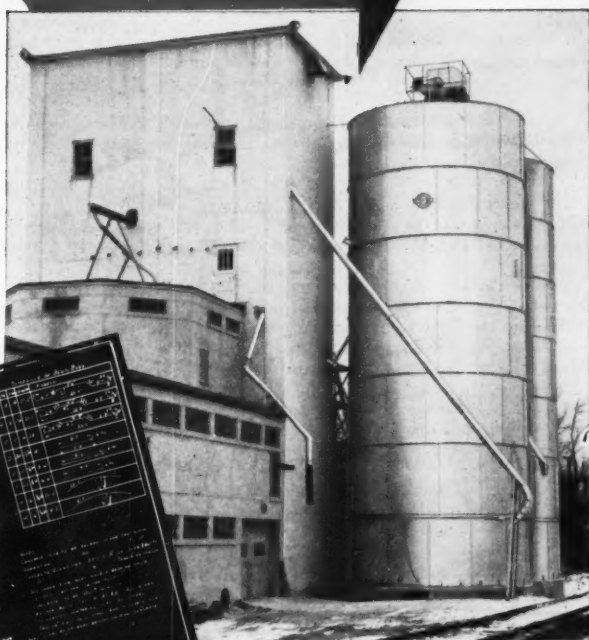
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GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

Arnold Klemme, extension soils specialist for the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, is attending the International Congress of Soil Sciences in Amsterdam. Friends in the industry raised \$1,300 to help defray his expenses.

Harold J. Alsted, district sales representative in the Chicago area for Sprout, Waldron & Co., has been appointed general sales manager for this Muncy, Pa., firm. The position is a newly created one made necessary by the company's expanded activities.

Minneapolis-Moline Co. dealers are now featuring a conveyor canvas treated with a new compound so the canvas will last longer and will be more resistant to weather rot. The canvas is available for the "MM 69 Harvester."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Croswell, who raise soybeans on their 320-acre farm near Lake Crystal, Minn., received the W. G. Skelly agricultural achievement award July 29.

Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., is building a soybean mill in addition to its cottonseed mill. The mill has three Anderson Super-duo Expellers and 400,000 bushels of storage.

Allis-Chalmers basic industries' commercial research and testing facilities used in the oil extraction and other fields are described in a 32-page bulletin released by the company. Write for "Allis-Chalmers Basic Industries Research and Testing Facilities," 07B6419A. Address Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., 1159 S. 70th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

George J. Kaiser has been appointed manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., office of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. He will be in charge of linseed and soybean oil meal sales as well as the grain department at Buffalo.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, has issued a new list on certain fatty acids, including those from soybeans and other vegetable oilseeds.

"Soy-Rich Product Plant Uses Solvent Method to Get Oil, Meal," was an article describing operations of Soy-Rich Products, Inc., Wichita, Kans., in June issue of Kansas Business Magazine, Topeka, Kans.

Hammermills, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has been purchased by Pettibone Mulliken Corp., and will become a division of that corporation with headquarters at 4700 W. Division St., Chicago 51, Ill. C. M. Bindner remains president.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Betty Bergman and James A.

O'BRIEN RETIRES



Retirement of W. J. O'Brien, nationally-known chemist and executive of the Glidden Co., was announced by Adrian D. Joyce, chairman of the board.

The retiring vice president, Joyce disclosed, will remain on the Glidden Co.'s staff as a technical consultant and director.

In his announcement, Joyce cited O'Brien's many contributions to the company during his 30 years of service. Many of those contributions aided in the early development of the company. His work in the soybean industry was a contributing factor to the company's great success in this field.

O'Brien began his career with Glidden in 1920 as a chemist in the food division in Chicago.

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Baggs, Jr., assistant sales manager of the Savannah branch of Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans bag manufacturers.

Formal opening of the solvent processing plant of the Farmers Cooperative Association, Blooming Prairie, Minn., will be held Aug. 27. Plant uses the Iowa State College trichloroethylene process. Installation was by Crown Iron Works Co., Minneapolis.

Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has been appointed national chairman of United Nations Week set for Oct. 16-24 to focus attention on the world organization at its fifth birthday.

A farm crops field day was held on the farm of John Sand, Marcus, Iowa, seedsman, July 7. Speakers included Iowa State College agronomists.

Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., Belzoni, Miss., is building 140,000 bushels additional storage for a total of 240,000 bushels.

Joseph M. Sinaiko, president of the Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

William H. Danforth, chairman of the board of Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, has been awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Berea College at Berea, Ky. He is an honorary trustee of the college and donor of its Danforth Chapel.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., is spending about 2 million dollars to expand its soybean storage and freight-car-unloading facilities at Decatur, Ill. The expansion will add 2½ million bushels to the company's soybean elevator capacity.

"Exsolex" process is discussed by the June issue of Anderson Extractor, publication of the V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland 2, Ohio.

Edward B. Nitchie has been appointed director of manufacturing of the Durkee Famous Foods division of the Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. He will be responsible for direction of all manufacturing and research activities of the division throughout the U. S.

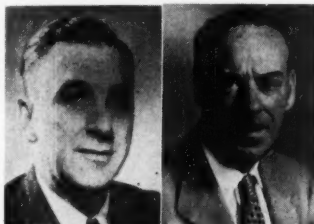
A new descriptive bulletin, "No. 200," has been issued by Union Special Machine Co., 476 N. Franklin St., Chicago 10, Ill. It gives complete information about Union Special sewing heads, columns, tables, conveyors and accessories.

Now available from American Mineral Spirits Co., Chicago, is a revised pamphlet on "Amsco Extraction Solvents." It contains specifications on five most commonly used extraction solvents: pentane, hexane, isohexane, isoheptane and heptane.

MENTE APPOINTS

Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans bag manufacturer, announces as part of its expansion program, the appointment of two new sales representatives, Roy L. Beckley with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and Thomas I. Camp who will handle sales in the Cincinnati area.

Beckley, well-known throughout the Midwest, joins Mente after 28



BECKLEY

CAMP

years with the Werthan Bag Corp. He will handle sales in eastern Missouri and Iowa and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

Camp, formerly with the Canadian Bag Co., Toronto, will represent Mente in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

— b d —

DEATH OF MRS. EASTMAN

Mrs. Whitney H. Eastman, 57, wife of the president of the chemical division, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., was lost aboard the Northwest Airlines DC-4 plane that crashed in Lake Michigan the night of June 23.

Memorial services for Mrs. Eastman were held July 11 at Trinity Baptist Church, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Eastman is survived by her husband, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nagel, New York City; a brother, E. G. Nagel, Jr., New York City; two daughters, Mrs. Morrow Peyton, Minneapolis, and Mrs. John Hicks, Sausalito, Calif.; and two grandchildren.

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WASHINGTON Digest

WHERE TO. A long, drawn-out war is anticipated with big-scale war coming sooner or later. Just when is sheer guess-work, for the U. S. is dancing to tunes called in the Kremlin.

Total mobilization is on the way, according to most informed opinion here. Top officials won't acknowledge this publicly, but they're making tentative plans on that basis.

If and when mobilization is all-out, it will dwarf any war effort the U. S. has yet known. There is absolute agreement in Washington on that. The government will be in control of the entire economy.

Administration plans now are on the basis of the Korean war plus "a little more." Mobilization is being planned—and announced—only a step at a time. Whatever is asked one week is almost sure to be upped in following weeks.

Price controls of scare war materials probably will follow allocations—with a few weeks, or at most, a few months, lag. Price controls

seem sure to spread. They can't be limited to a few items like steel and copper. Most experts think price controls will force rationing.

Many here believe there can be no such thing as partial mobilization. One thing will lead inevitably to another until all are controlled—manpower, production, distribution, prices, profits.

PRICE CONTROLS. There is no scarcity of food. The same goes for fats and oils. Price rises are based on scare buying, on market speculation by those who are taking "flyers" on expectation that war will zoom prices in the early stages, at least, and by those who'd like to have a high price base in case there's a price freeze. That's the official theory here.

Unless arrested, the upward price trend in farm markets will bring early price controls and then rationing. Not because of scarcity present or prospective, but because of inflation here and now.

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

President Truman is waiting for public pressure to build up for these drastic control measures. Assuming the war steadily worsens, several key leaders say privately that they'd "guess" rather widespread price ceilings and rationing would begin to take effect by Oct. 1.

Price ceilings are a probability, and soon rather than late. Beyond that all is sheer guess work at this time. General talk is of price roll-backs, if and when ceilings are set. The date oftenest mentioned is June 24, 1950—the day before the Korean attack. Most economists think the general economy was in better all-around balance then than it had been for several years.

When it comes to agriculture, the price picture may be different. It may not seem essential to set price ceilings for most farm products at the outset. That will depend on how much higher speculative markets surge by the time Congress authorizes price controls. It could be that some farm prices, such as soybeans, would drop by that time.

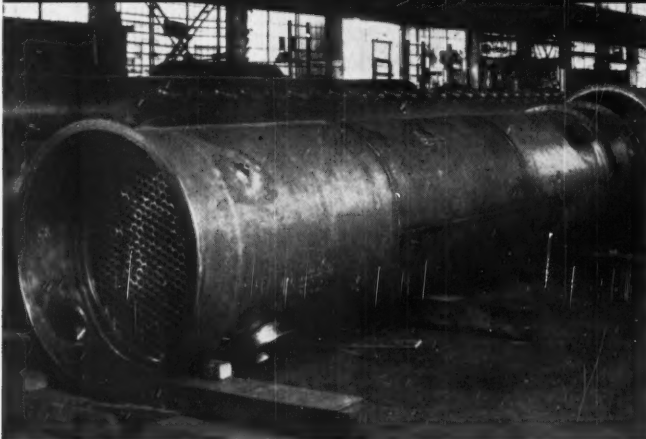
But if and when farm price ceilings are set, it's a fairly safe bet that the Farm Bloc will see to it that no ceiling is below parity. Parity for beans July 1 was \$2.55 a bushel, national farm price average. Average farm price at that time was \$2.80 a bushel.

SUPPORTS. As long as prices are soaring, supports for 1950-crop soybeans probably won't be announced. It's too late to affect production to come out now with the low support price planned, of about \$1.80 a bushel. Farmer income from beans isn't in danger now.

USDA officials have a few weeks time to see how the war and markets develop. They want the maximum freedom of action.

The cottonseed market is another factor in the delay on bean price supports. All along it's been planned to set cottonseed supports, then gear bean supports to this price. Officials are now reluctant to step into the cottonseed price picture with a 1950 support rate because prices are "plenty good."

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They think they may not have to do anything. They hope not because of the enormous administrative job this would mean. It's estimated that a major price support job on cottonseed would make the Dallas PMA office the biggest one in the country.

Some think there'll be price ceilings on beans before any supports are set.

If the war worsens, look for another "Steagall Amendment"—a guarantee to farmers that they'll be price-protected during and after the war on all commodities for which increased war production is requested.

PRICE OUTLOOK. Will there be any shortage of fats and oils during the war period ahead? Officials say its probable, but by no means certain. As long as Far Eastern supplies are not cut off, or ocean shipping isn't sharply curtailed, there probably won't be.

If Europe is over-run by the Soviet, the already declining exports to America's biggest fat and oil market would dwindle to near zero. This could mean a bad slump in fats and oils markets, for total U. S. production is well above current needs.

The chief direct war use for fats and oils will be for the inedibles, mostly tallows and greases. These are in surplus, and will be unless the war cuts down the use of chemical detergents.

Assuming a war of more or less the present intensity for a year, and confined to the Far East without a cut-off in supplies there, the general outlook for fats and oils prices is no better than fair.

Prospect is for much lower total exports to Europe the coming year than last year. Soybeans are expected to be in the most favored position—beans, not oil. Even so, ECA and other foreign experts look for smaller 1950-51 exports of soybeans

than in the past year. A sharp reduction in bean prices could change the picture some, but not enough to put exports on a par with the last two years.

Flaxseed will probably give beans stiff competition in the drying oil market, now that linseed prices have declined.

Increased use in margarine of soybean and cottonseed oils this year will help offset market losses in exports and to linseed oil. Officials are still unsure of how much effect the repeal of margarine taxes will have. They hide behind the safe statement: "Some, but probably not as much as many think."

The combined production of 1950 beans and cottonseed will about equal last year's total. This assumes acre yields of beans are the same as last year's high mark, and that cotton yields come up to the 5-year average. Prospects for both crops are good. If anything, the combined production will exceed last year a little.

Looking back to the last war, total domestic consumption of fats and oils did not increase greatly over prewar levels. Exports increased from about $\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds to a wartime high of 1.7 billion pounds in 1944. The postwar high was 2.3 billion pounds in 1949.

Wartime imports were cut in two, but U. S. production increased to fill the gap. More fats and oils could have been used during the war, but this was obscured by allocations and rationing.

Since the war, total U. S. production has increased over prewar by about 50 percent—from 3.2 billion pounds in 1937-41 to about 12 billion pounds in 1949 and 1950. Soybeans account for most of the increase.

Total stocks of fats and oils are estimated about 20 percent above a

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year ago, and about the same as the prewar average.

The high degree of self-sufficiency achieved in fats and oils production in the last 10 years puts the U. S. in a better position at the start of this "semi-war" period than at the start of World War II.

STORAGE SPACE. USDA will be short of grain storage space again. The government policy to stockpile probably means that storage may be tighter than during the last war. PMA has too little permanent storage. Upshot will be that farmers will have to store more grain on their farms.

USDA is encouraging farmers to provide more farm storage for beans as well as grain. As always, officials point out the price advantage usually had from selling beans late in the season. They call attention to the storage building loans available to farmers for bean storage through county PMA committees. The catch now is that building materials will become scarcer and higher priced, and probably will be rationed.

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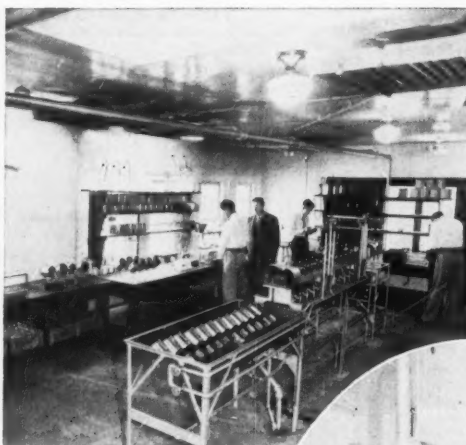
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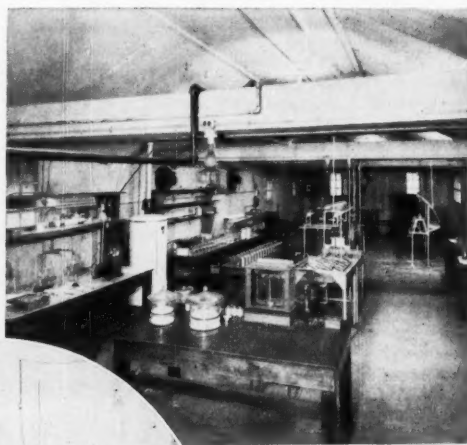
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IN THE MARKETS

July Markets Nervous

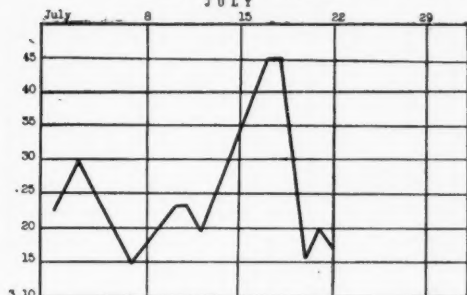
The war in Korea was the big market news for July. Its bullish effect on soybean and related markets more than overcame the effect of the USDA crop report indicating 3 million more soybean acres this year. Also, the surprising cutback in cotton acreage tended to strengthen bean, oil and meal markets.

All markets were nervous but stronger.

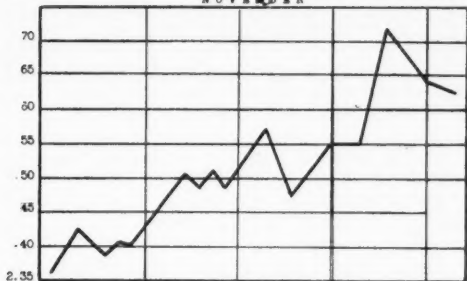
Price fluctuations in July soybean futures were sharp. November soybean futures pushed up to narrow the gap between old and new crop beans.

Meal and oil were both influenced by the futures markets. Meal was generally strong most of July.

FUTURES, CHICAGO NO. 2 SOYBEANS
JULY

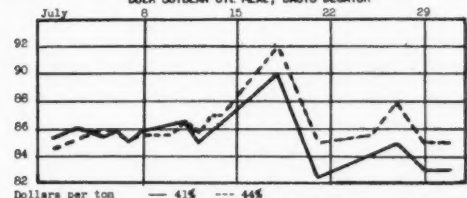


NOVEMBER



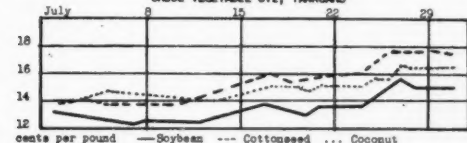
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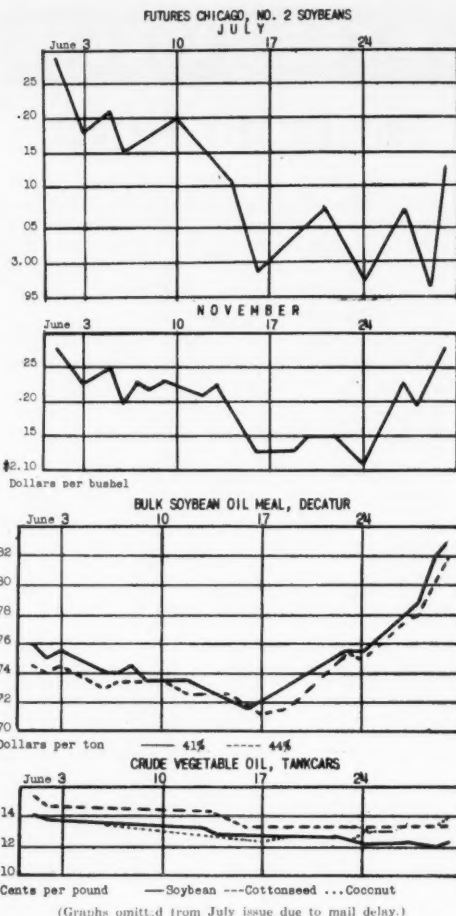
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though it closed little higher for the month than month-earlier levels. Soybean oil was strong for July.

The extremely tight situation in old crop beans is expected to continue until the new crop comes on the market. It is believed the carryover will be insignificant.

High midmonth markets for soybeans brought a big increase in carlot shipments to Chicago. On July 18 July futures sold at the highest point for any soybean future since June 1943.

Production of both 41 and 44% meals was stepped up and reported at slightly above normal at month's end. Forty-four percent actually commanded a premium over 41% most of the month.

Offerings of the remainder of oil crop oil are expected to be tightly held. All types of buyers were in the market.

The month saw the opening of the new soybean oil futures market at Chicago.

Chicago No. 2 soybeans, July futures, opened at \$3.22 for the month, and closed at \$3.17. High was \$3.45 July 17-18. Low was \$3.14 July 7. November futures opened at \$2.36, the low, and closed at \$2.62 3/4. High was \$2.70 July 26.

Bulk soybean oil meal, 44% basis Decatur, opened

SOYBEAN DIGEST

at \$84.25, the low, and closed at \$85.50. High was \$92 July 18.

Crude soybean oil in tankcars opened for the month at 13c and closed at 14c. High was 14½c July 27, the low 12¼c July 7.

MEMPHIS SOYBEAN OIL MEAL FUTURES CLOSINGS JULY 31*
Decatur sacked basis, per ton: October flat 67.00; December 64.75 @ 64.95; January flat 64.75; March flat 64.75; May 65.50 @ 66.50. Sales: 700 tons.

NEW YORK SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES CLOSINGS*
Closings, Aug., 13.90b; Jan., '51, 12.10b; May, 12.10b; July, 12.00n. Sales: Sept., 11; Oct., 21; Nov., 4; Dec., 4; Mar., '51, 2; switches, 2. Total sales: 44 contracts.

CHICAGO SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES CLOSINGS*
Nov. close 12.25b, pr. cl. 12.21; Jan. close 12.25b, pr. cl. 12.20; Mar. close 12.15b, pr. cl. 12.20; May close 12.17b, pr. cl. 12.20.
*Reported by the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

● **OIL MILL PRODUCTS.** Reported by Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, MAY 1950—APRIL 1950

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 31, 1950	Apr. 30, 1950
SOYBEAN:						
Cake & meal†	394,162	403,477	397,275	393,711	83,604	86,717
Lecithin‡	1,230,241	1,215,290	1,197,367	1,280,096	803,761	770,887
Edible soy flour, full fat†	423	(*)	461	445	157	195
Edible soy flour, other†	5,530	5,856	6,797	6,259	1,409	2,676
Industrial soy flour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

(*) Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
† Unit of measure in tons. ‡ Unit of measure in pounds.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, MAY 1950—APRIL 1950
(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 31, 1950	Apr. 30, 1950
U. S.	304,105	326,419	506,403	515,945	1,047,907	1,250,205
Arkansas	(†)	(†)	8,922	9,242	13,146	23,922
Illinois	126,127	118,088	199,192	197,740	427,502	500,567
Indiana	(*)	(*)	43,649	45,330	71,890	(*)
Iowa	76,375	102,999	90,146	94,453	191,890	205,561
Kansas	(*)	(*)	8,900	8,495	9,353	(*)
Kentucky	6,068	10,596	16,460	15,170	(*)	(*)
Minnesota	13,169	23,895	20,507	16,386	14,830	22,168
Missouri	(*)	(*)	23,292	22,976	44,091	(*)
Nebraska	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,479	(*)	(*)
N. Carolina	(†)	(†)	5,079	6,646	(*)	16,473
Ohio	40,212	39,663	61,281	61,625	180,260	201,329
All other	44,419	36,243	29,875	34,402	94,915	280,085

† Receipts exceeded by reshipments of beans previously received and held in the State. U. S. receipts are on a net basis, excluding transfers between mills. * Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, MAY 1950—APRIL 1950

State	Crude oil (thousand pounds)		Cake and meal (tons)	
	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950
U. S.	169,001	170,251	36,447	35,044
Arkansas	2,630	2,623	839	652
Illinois	68,574	68,199	10,523	10,880
Indiana	14,770	15,007	2,186	1,669
Iowa	30,186	31,001	6,744	6,085
Kansas	2,786	2,887	1,158	919
Kentucky	5,951	5,416	936	759
Minnesota	6,692	5,393	2,707	2,491
Missouri	6,991	6,920	1,567	1,114
Nebraska	(*)	1,057	326	352
N. Carolina	1,421	1,878	652	704
Ohio	20,156	20,285	4,702	4,611
Oklahoma	8,844	9,685	4,107	4,808
All other	8,844	9,685	4,107	4,808

* Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

● **SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** Reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Week ending June 24	3,448,417
Week ending July 1	3,724,888
Week ending July 8	4,596,039
Week ending July 15	6,430,660
Week ending July 22	8,991,021

Grand total of shortening and edible oil shipments for June was 217,797,000 lbs.

AUGUST, 1950

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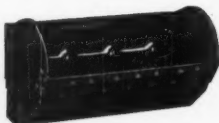
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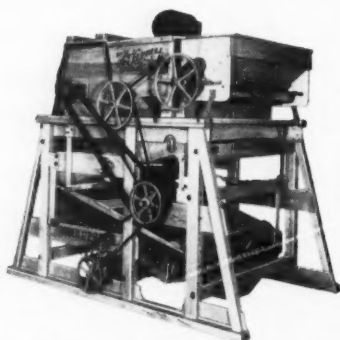


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● **FARM STOCKS.** July 1 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated to be 6.8 million bushels, according to the crop reporting board of U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 2.7 million bushels less than the amount on farms for the same date last year but is moderately higher than the July 1 stocks for other recent years. Current holdings on farms represent a small marketable surplus now that planting is virtually complete.

Stocks on hand July 1 are largely concentrated in the six Cornbelt states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Illinois alone accounts for over a third of the total farm stocks in the United States.

Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to July 1 has been relatively heavy. Soybeans for seed accounted for a large part of the disappearance. Approximately 19 million bushels were needed to plant the 1950 crop.

● **FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL.** Factory production of crude soybean oil in May was 169,001,000 lbs. compared with 170,251,000 lbs. in April, reports Bureau of the Census.


Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in May was 142,845,000 lbs. compared with 141,946,000 lbs. in April. Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil totaled 91,462,000 lbs. May 31; 101,386,000 lbs. Apr. 30.

Factory production of refined soybean oil in May totaled 131,848,000 lbs. compared with 131,913,000 in April. Factory consumption of refined soybean oil totaled 125,688,000 lbs. in May; and 116,186,000 lbs. in April. Factory and warehouse stocks of refined soybean oil totaled 74,809,000 lbs. May 31; 71,651,000 lbs. Apr. 30.

Crude soybean oil entered into the following uses in May: soap 150,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 381,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 48,000 lbs.; other inedible products 1,169,000 lbs.

Refined soybean oil was used as follows in May: shortening 53,181,000 lbs.; margarine 2,258,000 lbs.; other edible 7,245,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 7,287,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 15,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 2,216,000 lbs.; other inedible products 4,682,000 lbs.

Hydrogenated edible soybean oil was used as follows in May: shortening 13,686,000 lbs.; margarine 15,784,000 lbs.; inedible products 3,000 lbs.



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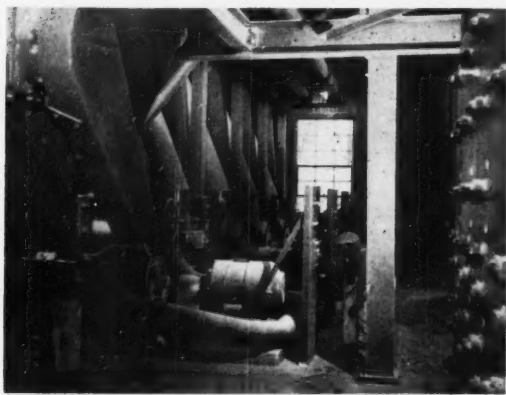
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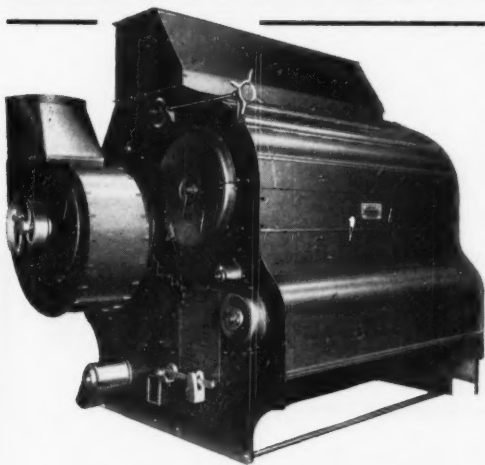
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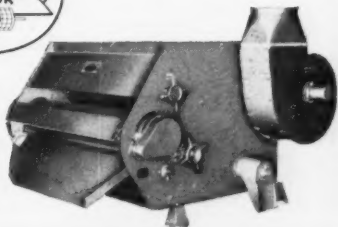
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LETTERS

"Costs Favor Wide Rows"

TO THE EDITOR:

This observation is crystallizing with us as to soybean culture. Observing hundreds of fields and as many operators, we feel that for this territory we need to emphasize the importance of coming to wider rows for large scale operations.

Years like this bring heavy losses, more with the narrow rows than the



J. E. JOHNSON
favors wide rows

wider rows—from weedy conditions due to rains delaying cultivation.

Then there is the economic factor. Equipment is most costly to buy and also maintain. With the wide rows, you use the same planters and same plows reducing the equipment costs as well as the time element.

Yes, the matter of yields comes up. However, the actual yield difference is so small between the two methods that it in reality is negligible. On the whole I must take the position for the wider rows for greatest efficiency in production.

Our grassy fields due to the rapid growth of the soybeans have the appearance of being clean of weeds. This is not the case as the weeds are in the rows in rather large population. They will begin to show soon in their efforts to reach sunlight. Noticed this taking place yesterday in the Arcola area where the rainfall was the heaviest.

I am not looking for an outstanding yield this year. Plant growth

will be excessive, not a necessity for good yields. Earlier fields are starting to bloom which should stop cultivation. There is the impression that cultivation at blooming time is detrimental. Perhaps this is never given too much thought.—J. E. Johnson, J. E. Johnson & Son, Champaign, Ill.

This will add fuel to the wide-versus-narrow-row argument. Yields in most Northern states favor the narrow row for soybeans. However, this slight advantage may be overcome by other factors as Johnson, who is a past president of the American Soybean Association and a prominent Illinois farm manager, says. What do our other readers think?—Editor.

Benefit from Publications

TO THE EDITOR:

Your publications, Soybean Digest and Soybean Blue Book arrived a few weeks ago. I read them with great interest and derived much benefit from them.

Please accept my hearty thanks for them.—Koji Miyake, Hokkaido Soybean Association, Sapporo, Japan.

THE PRESS

Promotion vs. Handouts

Members of the National Apple Institute favor intensive sales promotion rather than handouts from the Department of Agriculture.

Congress has voted an added 2 billion dollars to the Commodity Credit Corporation for additional price support operations. Presum-

ably the money will be used. Farmers will accept the funds—and none too reluctantly.

In the circumstances the stiffnecked independence of the apple growers is all the more praiseworthy and remarkable.

The apple growers have been energetic in promoting their wares. Washington apple growers, who grew almost one-fourth of the crop last year, have contributed \$667,000 to an advertising fund. They have donated 5 cents per 100 pounds of apples shipped. More recently apple growers in western New York have signed up at the rate of 1 cent per bushel for advertising purposes. In Virginia the growers will kick in 1½ to 2 cents a bushel.

Other advances by the apple industry include an ice-cream-like product called Freem, made with an apple pulp base, and the sale of apple juice in vending machines. Frozen apple juice concentrate is also becoming a more popular seller, and a delicious beverage it is. Perhaps it will rival the sensational success of frozen citrus concentrates.—The Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Widen Market for Bean Meal

Government cotton acreage control, coupled with drouth and heavy insect damage to Texas' cotton crop this year has brought a prediction of shortages in cottonseed meal and cake and increasing use of soybean products on the part of cattlemen for feeding purposes.

This forecast was made by C. H. Spencer, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crusher's Association, Inc. These factors in the Texas cotton outlook, he thinks, will have a tremendous effect on the entire agricultural industry of the state.—Southern Seedsman.

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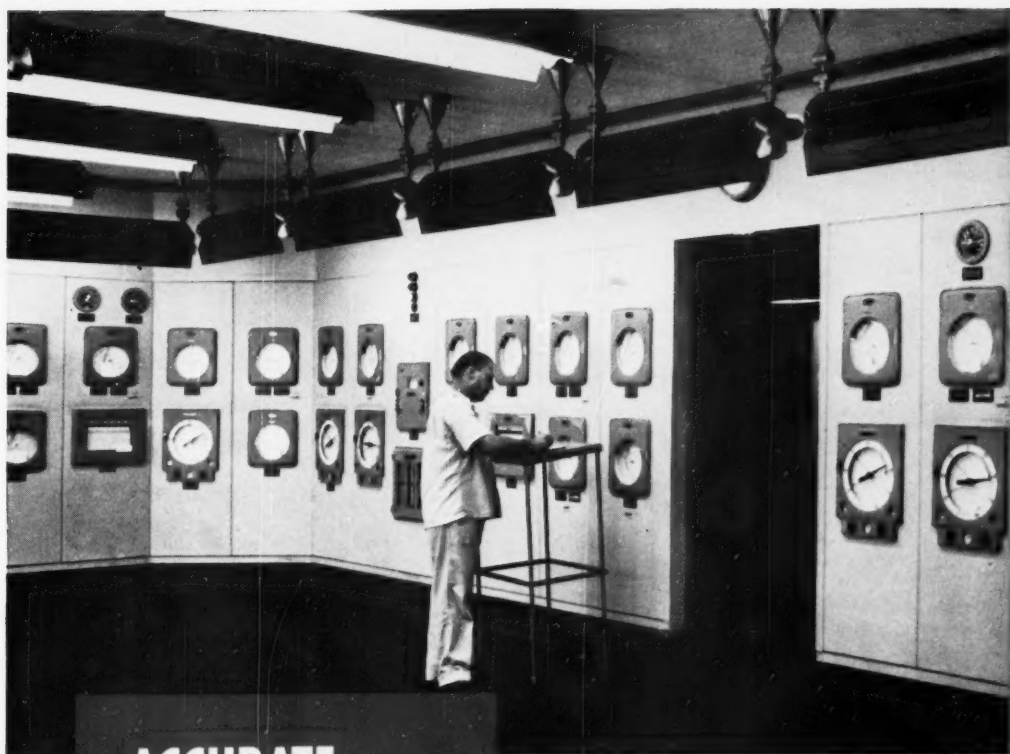
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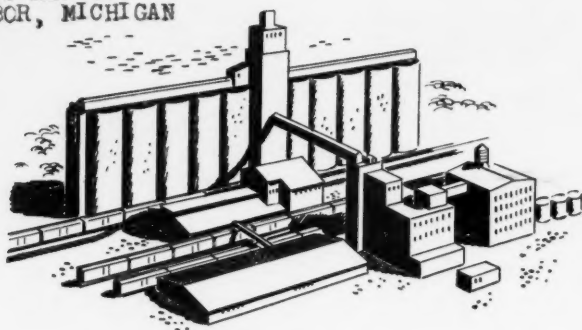
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